# The Chicago Tribune.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—STORES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

FOR SALE.

AGENTS WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]


## WASHINGTON.

### Another Day's Debate in the Senate on the San Domingo Treaty.

### Prospect of a Postponement for Thirty Days.

### National Bank Statements Called for by the Comptroller.

### Letter from Colonel Baker Concerning the Piegan Affair.

### Alterations in the Tariff Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The San Domingo question occupied the whole of to-day's Senatorial session after the morning hour, and promises to occupy at least another day, and perhaps more. The speakers were General Schurz in opposition, and Carpenter and Cole in favor of the treaty, and at the close of the day Mr. Nye got the floor to speak for ratification. General Schurz spoke for rather more than half an hour, and held the whole body in close attention from first to last. He began by setting forth that the annexation of San Domingo must necessarily lead to the annexation of all the other West India islands, and [illegible] the whole continent down to the Isthmus of Darien. [illegible] ... to show that the population of the tropics would not and could not assimilate with ours, but must necessarily be a dangerous element, if received into our political system and permitted to take part in our government. His line of argument on this point was that annexation would introduce an element of [illegible] which would react upon us [illegible] an almost fatal exercise of arbitrary power, and possibly to acts of military usurpation. He then reviewed the arguments brought forward in support of the treaty, showing that the wealth acquired in tropical regions is always liable to be swallowed up by revolutionary disorders, and scorning the idea that if we refuse to accept the island, any European power would be foolish enough to covet it. He took up the assertion that we want it for a naval station, and said if we must have such station down there, it would be best to have a barren rock with a harbor, but no temptation of territorial acquisition. The Senator boldly protested against the cries of "manifest destiny," as applied to the tropics, and set forth in glowing terms our manifest destiny in the Northern part of this Continent. This feature of his speech is said to have attracted marked notice on all sides. He ended with a forcible appeal against the whole policy of territorial extension, either by purchase or annexation, in the direction of the tropics, and at the close was warmly congratulated by nearly all his associates. The speech as a whole is reported by many of them to have been one of the most notable ones ever delivered in that body, and there is reason for believing that the seal of secrecy will at some time be removed so that it can be published. The speeches of Messrs. Carpenter and Cole were comparatively brief, and added no special force to the argument for ratification made on Friday by Mr. Morton. During the day Senator Sherman is reported to have brought forward a proposition to postpone final action on the treaty till a commission can be sent down to San Domingo to examine and report on its debt, condition and resources. The treaty expires by limitation to-morrow, and there is a great deal of talk as to what will be done about it. Everybody is satisfied it cannot now command the necessary vote for ratification, and there is likely enough to be a sharp struggle over the question whether it shall be tabled or postponed. Some Senators think the action will be valid, if it is ratified any time in the course of the next two or three months. Others favor the idea of annexation by joint resolution, and the story was generally circulated, early in the day, that such a resolution would appear in the House before night. The member who was reported as the leader of the movement was not in his seat, however. Several Senators are at the White House to-night in consultation with the President. It is stated, at a late hour to-night, by Senators, that there is reason for thinking an extension of time for thirty days on the treaty has already been agreed upon. The fact was not to-day officially communicated by the Senate, and the truth of the report cannot now be ascertained.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. Justice Strong announced his first decision to-day in the Supreme Court. [illegible] ... of July, 1862. The Court held that the title could pass only for the lifetime of the person who owned the land, and therefore his heirs must now come into possession. This decision is of great importance in all the Border States, as well as in the District of Columbia, and shows that these confiscation titles are merely good for the lifetime of the rebel. The Chief Justice dissents from the opinion.

BILL BY SENATOR REVELS.

Senator Revels made his first appearance as an originator of legislation to-day by introducing a bill to aid in the construction of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, which is something over 200 miles long, and runs from New Orleans to Meridian, Miss. He proposes to give it thirty-two sections of land per mile, or so much thereof as can be got with twenty-five miles on each side of the road, which is considered a pretty fair subsidy for a beginner in the business.

MERCHANTS CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, with President Fraley, of Philadelphia, at its head, is here, and to-day called on the President and Secretary of the Treasury to present four subjects: First, that of direct importation to interior ports, in accordance with the views embodied in the so-called Port-of-Entry bill pending before the House Committee on Commerce; second, that of civil service reform, as embodied in the bills of Schurz and Packer, and advocated in various speeches in and out of Congress; third, that of establishing a Department of Commerce, with a member of the Cabinet at its head, and with duties similar to those of the English Boards of Trade; fourth, that of our shipping interests, especially in the interests of ship-builders, favoring a drawback on materials used in the interests of commerce, and favoring the registration of foreign built vessels over 1,500 tons burden. The President heard all the gentlemen said with attention, and replied briefly. He spoke of the Port-of-Entry bill. He said he was anxious to promote the commercial interests of the Interior, and favored the proposed measure if it can be carried out with safety to the revenue, into which question he had not looked carefully. With reference to the new Department of Commerce, he said it was clear we needed some reform in the administration of our customs laws, and he had, in his annual message, recommended the creation in the Treasury Department of a Customs Bureau, which he thought would probably be able to do most of what it was proposed should be done by this department. With reference to the shipping interests, he called the attention of the committee to the fact that he had sent a special message on the subject to Congress. He said he was much interested in the matter, [illegible] very anxious to have early legislation. [illegible] favored the drawback idea, but indicated some opposition to the proposed free [illegible] of foreign built vessels. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his views at some length on the interior port question, reaffirming the opinion communicated by letter to Congress some weeks ago, and opposing the whole project as inimical to the revenue service. He favors the establishment of a Custom House in each division to look after the interests of interior trade. The Board of Trade gentlemen are going before the Committee on Commerce to-morrow to help on the proposed bill.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Gilfillan, of Pennsylvania, made a high protective tariff speech to-day, which was confined principally to the idea of protecting unskilled labor by high duties to sustain the manufactures. Asper, of Missouri, advocated a moderate tariff, to be secured by reducing the duties on salt, iron, lumber, and woollens. Aside from its matter, it differed from most on this subject, in the fact that it was not written. Cox, of New York, made an out-and-out free trade speech.

THE ARMY BILL.

Logan intends to reply to General Sherman's late letter to Senator Wilson on the Army bill, on the floor of the House, treating it as a question of privilege.

BUTLER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Western Union Telegraph Company to-day issued orders to all managers to have every one who attempts to enter any office, after telegrams, arrested by the civil authorities, to the end that the matter may be tested in the courts.

AN EXPLANATION.

Stokes, of Tennessee, to-day made a personal explanation concerning Butler's cadetship sale, to the effect that the latter only paid $300 of the proceeds to help elect Stokes, instead of $500, as Stokes swore he did before the Military Committee. The other $200 went to Colonel George Edgar Grisham, late editor of the *State Journal*. The object of this explanation was not apparent to the House.

ELECTION CASE.

The sub-Committee on Elections have decided the case of Taylor, Republican, of Pennsylvania, *vs.* Reading, Democrat, in favor of the former.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHANGE IN THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Committee of Ways and Means have altered the tariff bill in the following, among other important particulars, namely: The act to take effect on the 1st of October. In lieu of the duties now imposed, the Secretary of the Treasury is to prescribe and require that samples of sugar shall be taken by inspectors, so as to get the true average quality of each package, and that said samples be severally preserved in glass bottles, and marked, for future identification and reference. On Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per cent *ad valorem*. On oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, 40 per cent *ad valorem*. On all manufactures of mixed materials, silk being the component material of chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, 60 per cent *ad valorem*. On all manufactures of silk not herein otherwise provided for, 60 per cent *ad valorem*. [illegible] ... for, $20 per ton. On jute and sisal grass, $15 per ton. On rods of wire, rods oval, half oval, and half round iron, less than 5-16 of an inch in diameter, or square, 1½ cents per pound. On rods and wire rods, oval, half oval and half round iron, less than 5-16 of an inch, 1½ cents per pound. On sword blades, 35 per cent *ad valorem*. On swords, 45 per cent *ad valorem*.

NOMINATION.

The President to-day nominated Peter G. Rupp [illegible]

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats of the Eighth District.

The following was received to-day at Army Headquarters:

"FORT ELLIS, Montana, March 23.

"General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division, Chicago:

[illegible]

(Signed) E. M. BAKER,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Major Second Cavalry.

SUB-TREASURY AT BALTIMORE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House, endorsed the recommendation of the Collector of Baltimore for establishing an Assistant Treasurership at Baltimore.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS CALLED FOR.

The National banks, to-day, were notified to forward statements to the Comptroller of the Currency, a report of their condition, at the close of business, on the 24th inst.

THE HUDSON BAY COMMISSION.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, sent a communication to the House enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State, together with the draft of a bill asking an appropriation of $325,000 in gold in satisfaction of the possessory rights and claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, these amounts having been agreed on by the Commissioners under the convention between the United States and Great Britain.

TREATY PROCLAIMED.

[illegible] between the United States and Belgium, defining the rights, immunities and privileges of Consuls.

DISCHARGE OF NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

Over one hundred men were discharged from the Washington Navy Yard to-day. About half the men employed under the ordnance bureau will be discharged next Friday. The blacksmith shop is entirely closed, and in other departments work is slack.

STORM AND FLOOD.

During the storm yesterday morning, the east end of the ship house was blown out. The river rose higher than ever known before, except in 1836 and 1861.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the case of the First National Bank of Louisville vs. the State of Kentucky, involving the question [illegible] ... of Kentucky, that the shares of a bank as the property of a shareholder are distinct from the capital and may be taxed, and the bank may be compelled to pay tax. The Chief Justice dissented.

In the case of the United States vs. Boylan, a defaulter, as receiver of public moneys in the Eau Claire District, Wisconsin, for recovery of an official bond, it was decided, as in the court below, that evidence of the robbery was no defense, and judgment for the government was affirmed.

The Court also affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court, of Iowa, sustaining the validity of the municipal bonds of Davenport, Iowa, and directing provision for their payment.

THE VIRGINIA CONSPIRACY.

Private information received here yesterday to the effect that the Virginia Legislature proposed to rescind its action in ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. Several Senators called upon the President and laid the facts before him. It was then determined that efforts should be made in the Senate to-day to bring up the Texas bill and pass it immediately. The President promised that if this should be done, he would issue a proclamation on Wednesday, or as soon as the Texas bill could be passed, announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the requisite number of States. This action, it is thought, will flank the Virginia reactionary movement, as Texas will complete the twenty-eight States necessary.

BUTLER'S CADET NOT OLD ENOUGH.

The War Department rejects the colored youth proposed by Ben Butler for appointment to the Military Academy, on the ground that he is not of the required age.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

In executive session, to-day, Senator Cole gave a description of San Domingo, from personal observation last summer, and stated facts regarding the initiatory steps in making the treaty. He expressed the firm belief that in this there was no dishonesty whatever. President Baez and Cabinet were actuated by pure and patriotic motives, as they desired to reclaim the country from the disorder which afflicted it and to enjoy peace and prosperity under the flag of the United States. Mr. Nye will speak to-morrow. Several other Senators propose to engage in the debate, which, it is supposed, will terminate to-morrow, with the exception of the time fixed for the exchange of ratifications.

### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. HOWELL presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in favor of Cuban belligerency. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TEXAS.

Mr. DRAKE inquired of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee the reason for the delay in reporting the bill for the admission of Texas.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate was unaware that, since the introduction of the Texas bill and admission of General Ames, questions of the highest privilege were still undisposed of. He could not understand the unusual haste in regard to Texas. When the bill first came from the House an effort was made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) to consider it, without reference to the committee. The bill itself contained a clause, that it should not affect any of the conditions or guarantees under which Texas was originally annexed. [illegible] ... Texas, if the people there so desired, amending the Constitution of the United States. The Judiciary Committee therefore desired to amend the bill so as to report it in proper shape.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the very fact of a difficulty should lead to an early report, in order [illegible] ... from the Judiciary Committee would only prolong the hostility of the Senator from Missouri. He thought the better plan would be to send in an adverse report, then certain Senators would be sure to admit the State.

Mr. DRAKE rose to reply, but Mr. Sherman called for the regular order, which was proceeded with.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. DRAKE presented a memorial of 120 members of the St. Louis bar in favor of a bill increasing the salaries of Judges of United States courts. Laid on the table.

Mr. ROSS introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the fourth article of the treaty of February, 1867, with the Quapaw, Shawnee, and other Indians, declaring the strip of land thereby ceded to the United States open to entry under the pre-emption laws. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Resolutions were offered:

By Mr. NORTON—Calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on file in the Department of the Interior. Adopted.

By Mr. SHERMAN—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish copies of all papers addressed to the State Department by J. Randolph Clay, while Minister to Peru, relating to the opening of the river Amazon to the commerce of all nations. Adopted.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the bill for building a Post Office at Little Rock, Ark.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada to the Colorado River.

Mr. REVELS introduced a bill granting lands and right of way to aid the construction of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF PRE-EMPTION SETTLERS.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers in the West Point District, Nebraska.

THE TEXAS BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Texas bill. Objected to, and the bill was laid over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, at 1 o'clock, went into executive session.

Adjourned at 4:30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS, ETC., INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred: To prevent the collection of illegal taxes on passengers levied by State authority; incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company, and granting lands and right of way thereto; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis; providing for the payment of pensions in gold; also resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking a further appropriation for harbors on Lake Superior; memorial by the Minnesota Legislature for the removal of certain Indians from the frontier of that State.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution declaring that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of the land, and that, therefore, the use of the Bible in public schools in the country is eminently wise and proper, as tending to encourage and foster virtue and morality.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York. What have we to do with that?

Mr. COX moved to table the resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

TAX ON THE INTEREST OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report forthwith a bill levying a tax of at least 10 per cent on the interest of United States bonds, to be deducted by disbursing officers. He moved the previous question.

The House refused to second it,—45 to 82,—and the resolution went over.

ARMS FOR COLLEGES.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms, for instruction and practice, to certain colleges and universities. Passed.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution calling on the President for information relating to the San Domingo treaty, giving the names of the persons and companies to whom lands, mines, franchises, and privileges of all kinds, have been given by the Dominican Government, with the amount paid by the United States Government, preliminary to, and concerning, the negotiations of such treaty. Adopted.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution, granting leave to the committee to present in print for the consideration of the House, the majority and minority reports on the Cuban question, April 6, to be the special order for that day and every succeeding day until disposed of. The resolution was adopted. The Speaker stating that it did not interfere with the tariff or any other matters having precedence.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. INGERSOLL made an ineffectual effort to get the Washington & New York Air Line Railroad bill from the Speaker's table.

CORRECTION.

Mr. STOKES rising to a personal explanation, corrected the testimony he had given before the Committee on Military Affairs, in the matter of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee. He had found in looking over his papers that the sum paid by Mr. Butler to the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the *State Journal* was not $500, as he had testified, but $300, and the other $200 had been paid to Mr. Griswold, the editor of the paper.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented:

By Mr. MORGAN—Eighteen petitions of citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to abolish National Banks; to issue $500,000,000 in greenbacks; to make them receivable and payable on all debts and duties and taxes, and to pay off $340,000,000 of the five-twenty bonds.

By Mr. GARFIELD—Of citizens of Newton Falls, Ohio, against any change in the tariff laws, as suggested; by the Free Trade League, for the reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, &c.; and for the readjustment of the duty on manufactures.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. ASPER against high protective duties. [illegible]

Mr. COX spoke on the same side, characterized the bill as the climax of [illegible]

Mr. GILFILLAN followed as an advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania [illegible] protective tariff.

Mr. [illegible]NSON argued in favor of admitting [illegible] free of duty.

Mr. DICKEY inquired whether he thought the admission of Nova Scotia coal free of duty would lessen the price of coal in [illegible]

Mr. STEVENSON [illegible] tend to break down [illegible] coal monopoly. He also favored an increased free list, and for cheaper [illegible] He upbraided Pennsylvania [illegible] spirit of monopoly [illegible]

## FOREIGN.

### Prince Napoleon Sentenced to Pay 25,000 Francs Damages.

### Investigation in the Case of the Bombay-Oneida Collision.

### Project of a Senatus Consultum in the French Senate.

### Radical Reforms Proposed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 28.—The High Court has condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay 25,000 francs to the family of Victor Noir, and also to pay the expenses of the civil suit.

PARIS, March 28.—Ollivier's reply to Daru's despatch is made public. It essentially denies the interpretation the Emperor places on the policy and procedures of [illegible]

PARIS, March 28.—In the Senate, to-day, M. Rouher presented Minister Ollivier ... [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Post* urges the policy of extreme vigor toward Ireland.

The [illegible] of Prince Bonaparte is much commented [illegible]

The practice of the University boat crews for their annual race is carefully watched. The papers concur in pronouncing both crews weakened in form.

There were four inches of snow on the Epsom Downs last Saturday, and sportsmen are seriously perplexed, as the Epsom spring races commence to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Out-going trans-Atlantic steamers have been ordered to take a southerly course to avoid icebergs, unusual numbers of which are reported.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times*, in reviewing the proceedings of the High Court of Tours, pronounces Prince Pierre Bonaparte a creature not to be trusted with a deadly weapon, but to be kept, under constant watch.

JAPAN.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The *Tribune's* Yokohama correspondent gives a full report of the evidence given before the Naval Court of Inquiry, and the decision of the court in the case of Captain Eyre, of which the telegraph has already announced the substance. The facts of the case remain substantially as first reported. The testimony of the officers of the Bombay shows that the time which elapsed between the order to stop her engines, when the collision became imminent, and the order to go ahead and leave the Oneida to her fate, was only four minutes; that the Bombay herself was not supposed to be in danger—indeed, was making water in only one of her seven compartments, as the Captain well knew; that the Oneida, after the collision, hailed the steamer ahoy, and the hail was heard and reported to Captain Eyre, who nevertheless refused to stop. Nobody on board the Bombay seems to have heard the Oneida's guns, but the court justly remarked that if Captain Eyre had kept a proper lookout after the accident he could not have failed to see the flash. There can be no question that the damage to the Oneida was supposed to be serious. Upon the question whether the Oneida or Bombay was to blame for the collision, the court pronounced decidedly in Captain Eyre's favor, but the case is by no means clear. A further inquiry has been instituted by the commanding officer of the United States squadron in Japan waters.

The *Japan Herald* applauds the decision of the court in the Eyre case. [illegible]

The *Japan Gazette* wishes that the court could have found it compatible with their strict sense of justice to acquit Captain Eyre altogether; but, under the circumstances, he could hardly have hoped to get off as easy as he has. His error in leaving the Oneida was one of judgment rather than of deliberate heartlessness.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, March 28.—The South American steamer has arrived, bringing dates of the 7th inst. from Rio Janeiro. At last accounts from Paraguay the Brazilian troops were rapidly moving in pursuit of Lopez.

## WISCONSIN.

### The Spring Thaw—Personal—River Commission Appointed—Hotel Project at Madison.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 28.—There was a heavy rain, generally through the State Saturday, and some on Sunday. In this section the snow has so far melted that there was no damaging freshet. For fear of accidents, the Wisconsin Assembly [illegible] ... night was suspended. The ground is very wet and muddy.

Governor Fairchild is called to Washington this week on State business. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Governor has appointed Messrs. David Atwood, C. D. Robinson, J. C. Sherwood, F. A. Lawrence, and R. F. Blair, Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane, for three years, their terms having expired.

There was a well-attended meeting of business men here on Saturday night to consult about the new Park Hotel, and such a spirit was manifested as to pretty well assure the success of the enterprise.

### Municipal Politics at Fond du Lac—Railroad.

FOND DU LAC, March 27.—The body of an Irishman, named Edward Dougherty, was found in our river this morning. He left a saloon, at a late hour last night, greatly intoxicated, and it is supposed attempted to cross the river on the porous ice, and was drowned.

There is great excitement in the city in regard to the forthcoming municipal election. The good men of the city have for a long time been anxious for a change for the better in city affairs. A number of the heaviest tax-payers and leading men of the city put in nomination a citizens' ticket, including men of both political parties. Some soreheads started a People's Convention, at which ward caucuses and a City Convention were called. Good and responsible men went to work and cleaned out the soreheads, and the result is that we have two good tickets in the field and cannot fail to get good officers.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, held a few days since, the following officers were elected: President and Superintendent, S. W. Barrett; Vice President, A. G. Ruggles; Secretary, Edwin Slade; Treasurer, F. R. Townsend. The road is doing a good business.

## IOWA.

### Serious Disaster to the Government Work at the Des Moines Rapids.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Iowa, March 28.—The returning strikers on the government canal are again thrown out of employment, by the giving away of the embankment, the river having risen so rapidly, and there being no force of men to make preparations for the rise, the water gradually poured into the works through small crevasses, and now the water in the canal stands on a level with that in the channel. Precautions will be taken to prevent the breaking away of the embankment which separates the lower lock, which is partially finished, [illegible] ... sudden rise of the river it was impossible. The walls were swept away like dust, and the turbulent stream swept through it in all directions, flooding the lock pit, carrying machinery, engines, and material pell-mell, and ruining in two short hours the work of months. This disaster not only causes an immense loss to the contractors, and keeps about 1,000 men out of employment, but also very materially delays the completion of the canal, and may prevent its being opened to navigation before the river falls sufficiently to allow a resumption of work.

### The Forty-fourth District Election—Twelve Men Frozen to Death in Northwestern Iowa.

DES MOINES, March 28.—It is finally ascertained [illegible] ... during the recent storm [illegible]

## INDIANA.

### Railroad Items—Indianapolis City Politics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., March 28.—An election was held this city, to-day, for the purpose of levying a tax of 2 per cent on the people of this county in aid of the Warsaw, Goshen & White Pigeon Railroad and the Grand Rapids, Wabash & Cincinnati Railroad. A majority of 150 was given for the appropriations.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—A meeting is called for to-morrow night, of all Germans who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, to take proper steps to separate themselves from that party, in view of the failure of the convention of Saturday to put a German on the ticket. The movement is confined to the infidel Germans. The Democracy are in favor [illegible] ... ticket.

On Saturday last only two and one half miles of track remained to be laid to connect the western division of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad with the eastern division at Terre Haute. Before the end of the week the work will be finished, and cars will be run through from this city to St. Louis on the new line. A gentleman who has recently traveled over a portion of that road in Illinois, pronounces it the best and smoothest new road he has ever seen.

Track-laying on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road was commenced at Greencastle yesterday. The track-layers are working toward this city.

## MISSOURI.

### Railway Items—Pugilistic—Kansas City Municipal Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The annual report of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company shows the gross earnings for the year ending February 28, as follows: Passengers, [illegible] ... Total, $2,[illegible] ... increase over the previous year [illegible] ... The road has now in use 1,111 cars of all descriptions, and 57 locomotives; also 41 locomotives which are being changed from broad to narrow gauge.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The injunction granted on Saturday to restrain certain parties from voting Pacific Railroad stock at the election to-day for Directors, was dissolved this morning, on motion of the applicants for the injunction. Three of the four candidates on the regular ticket for Directors withdrew yesterday, and the election has passed off to-day without contest. Although the votes are not yet counted, there is no doubt of the triumph of the Bridge party.

Tom Allen will begin training at Washington House, four miles from here, to-morrow, for his fight with Jem Mace.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—The rebels have nominated Milt McGee for Mayor, with other officers to match. The Republicans are jubilant, as the ticket nominated is a weak one.

A special says that the Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad will be built to Baxter Springs. This kills Joy City, which has competed for the location.

### Telegraph Extension—Political—Railroad Opening.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 28.—The Western Union telegraph has been extended to this city, and causes much rejoicing among business men.

Quite an excitement exists here in consequence of the nomination by the Republican Convention of a colored man for the City Council. Colored men will be registered next, and, if they vote, the Republican city ticket will be elected.

Extensive arrangements are being made to celebrate the opening of the South Pacific Railroad, in this city, about the 1st of May.

### First Steamer for Fort Benton—St. Louis Politics.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The steamer Ida Rees will leave here for Fort Benton, Montana, to-morrow, the first boat of the season.

The Republicans are holding ward meetings to-night for the nomination of Aldermen and Directors of the Public School Board.

## THE WEST.

### The Missouri River Trade—Severe Snow Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, March 28.—The St. Louis & Omaha Packet Company have made arrangements to run nine boats during the coming season, one leaving Omaha and one St. Louis every other day. The first boat of the season is expected to arrive next Monday. Only two steamers as yet are advertised for the mountain trade.

Two cars of [illegible] were shipped to Northampton, Massachusetts, to-day.

The Executive Committee of the new hotel held a meeting this afternoon, and appointed committees on buildings, [illegible]

The *Herald's* letter from South Pass, Wyoming, March 26, says [illegible] the heaviest and hardest storm since 1862 [illegible] prevailed for three days. The Indians are quiet. Mining news—none.

## TENNESSEE.

### County Elections—Contested Election Case in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—A. P. Curry, the Republican candidate, is elected [illegible] by 171 majority. The Republicans also elect Court, Curry, Sheriff, Clerk of the First Circuit Federal Army. Wright, elect, was a Colonel and Brigadier General in the Confederate army. It is said the election will be contested.

[illegible], March 28.—Mr. Donaldson, Radical, was elected Sheriff of Davidson County, on Saturday, and Mr. Shelton, colored, Radical, Coroner. The other officers were Conservatives.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Judge Anderson, of the Common Law Court, has granted an injunction restraining Commissioner Shock from giving the certificate of election as Sheriff to Colonel Curry.

### Murder and Robbery in Kent County Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 28.—Thomas Hogan, a Philadelphia peddler, was decoyed into a secluded place and robbed and murdered, in Kent County, on the 19th instant. Two colored men, named Loper and Younger, were arrested on suspicion, and it is reported that one has confessed.

### Pleaded Guilty of Manslaughter.

BOSTON, March 28.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, to-day, Thomas L. Wilson was arraigned for the murder of Mrs. Katie A. Hobbs, in August [illegible] ... pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced [illegible]

## ILLINOIS.

### City Politics at Morris—Drowning Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, March 28.—The leaders of the Democracy of this city, finding that there was no [illegible] ... to the Democracy, and enough unimportant offices given to Republicans to carry the ticket. A call was posted very conspicuously for a people's meeting to be held Saturday evening, irrespective of party, but with very good intent, better was the call printed in this place; but the nice little trick did not succeed. None but Democrats took part in the meeting, and, although they selected Republicans for the candidates for the small offices, [illegible] ... be found to accept. Many of the best Democrats repudiate this effort to "fuse," thinking it more honorable to be defeated under their own banners than to attempt to sneak into office under false colors.

Michael Moran, a farmer, was drowned Saturday evening while driving home. He rolled off the seat into the flood at the south end of the River Bridge, and, although there were bystanders and those in the wagon at the time, all were so intoxicated they did not miss him. His body was found Sunday morning.

### The Religious Awakening at Joliet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, March 28.—Rev. A. T. Grey preached yesterday to 1,400 convicts in the State Prison. Many were melted to tears and resolved to believe in Jesus. The great religious awakening increases and large congregations crowd the largest churches daily.

### Accidental Shooting Cases.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 28.—On Saturday night two boys, named Geo. S. Hudson and Isaac Newman, the latter aged about 14 years, returned from a hunting expedition. In disembarking from a skiff Hudson, supposing his gun to be unloaded, drew it from the boat by the muzzle. The cock caught on some part of the skiff, and the contents of the gun were discharged into his abdomen, inflicting a horrible wound, from the effects of which young Hudson died in a few minutes.

LA SALLE, Ill., March 28.—Yesterday afternoon, Henry Lang, aged 17 years, son of Henry McGinnis, of this city, while duck hunting, discharged his gun accidentally, the shot inflicting considerable quantity of flesh from the palm of his left hand, and ripping his coat sleeve and shirt sleeve, but fortunately doing him no further injury.

### Court Matters at Quincy—Mississippi River Navigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 28.—The civil term of the Adams County Circuit Court commenced to-day, with the largest docket ever opened in this county. There are eleven new cases for divorce, in which Annie Roberts vs. Moses Roberts figures the most conspicuously. Mr. Roberts was formerly Mayor of Omaha, and his wife is the daughter of J. K. Webster, a very wealthy citizen of Quincy. The grounds for the application are drunkenness and cruelty.

The navigation of the Mississippi River to a point as high as Dubuque was resumed for the first time this season to-day, by the Northern Line Packet Company.

Private advices from Washington City state that an appropriation of $200,000 will certainly be allowed for the erection of a splendid Post Office and Custom House in this city.

### Governor Palmer Declines an Honor Tendered by the Cuban Patriots.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28.—The following letter from Governor Palmer need no explanation:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28.

"*Hon. C. M. Clay, New York:*

"DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March 18, 1870, in which you inform me that, at the instance of my friend, General John A. Logan, I have been appointed Vice President for Illinois, of the association organized to aid the Cubans. I am obliged by this evidence of the good will and confidence of General Logan and yourself; but feel it to be my duty to decline the appointment.

"I do not think it consistent with the public duty of the Governor of one of the United States to aid insurgents against the authority of the Government with which the United States are at peace. The Federal Government is responsible to all nations for the management and proper control of our relations with foreign nations, and the Governor of Illinois cannot with propriety act as the Vice President of an association whose operations he has no control, and that may, for anything he can do to prevent it, violate the acts of Congress enacted to preserve our neutrality. I am an old-fashioned States' rights man. I would not interfere with the proper duties of the Federal Government, and resist all encroachments from that quarter upon the proper powers and duties of the States.

"But if not prevented by the foregoing conditions from accepting this position, there are others that are sufficient to prevent me from doing so.

"I have no evidence that the so-called 'Patriotic party' in Cuba has decreed the abolition of slavery, and the fact that their leader is a Gen. Jordan, who was for years in arms against our free government, to perpetuate slavery, affords me no very satisfactory evidence of such an intention. The cause of Cuba is slavery—the political slavery of the Cubans, and the personal servitude of the black and mixed races. I have no sympathy with slaveholders or the friends of slavery; and until the insurgent party of Cuba openly and solemnly denounce the institution of human slavery, and make themselves responsible for its overthrow, I am willing to assist them or aid others to do so.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
"JOHN M. PALMER."

### Vote in Effingham County for Member of the Constitutional Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28.—The official abstract of the vote cast in Effingham County, on the 8th instant, for a member of the Constitutional Convention to represent the Thirteenth Representative District, composed of the counties of Effingham [illegible] ... Henry, resigned, shows that Ferris Forman has a majority of 192 in that county. Fayette not yet heard from.

Three Springfield city bonds of $1,000 each in aid of the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern Railroad were to-day registered by the Auditor.

### Railroad Subscriptions in Henry County.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., March 28.—At a meeting assembled by nearly all of the voters of Andover village, it was unanimously resolved that a corporation subscription of $10,000 shall be voted to the Muscatine, Kewanee & Eastern Railroad. A further subscription of $15,000 is proposed by the township.

## NEW YORK.

### The Tammany War.

### The Doors of Tammany Hall Closed Against the Young Democracy.

### Denunciatory Resolutions and Threats of Vengeance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAMMANY WAR.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The war in the Tammany organization is growing lively. A meeting of the Tammany General Committee, called for to-night, was prevented by Tweed and party, who asked the Superintendent of Police to prevent the occupancy of Tammany Hall. One thousand policemen were distributed in and around the building, most of them being drawn up in line on Fourteenth street. The Young Democrats held a caucus in the evening, and found that they had about two hundred of the three hundred and twenty-five members of the General Committee. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Tammany ring, and pledging the members present to protect the interests of the public. A committee was appointed to make a formal demand for Tammany Hall, which was done in an orderly manner. After the use of the hall was refused, [illegible] ... The Young Democracy will have full possession of the organization.

The fight will be renewed in the Legislature to-morrow or Wednesday, and a charter for the city will be proposed. Judges were unable to-night to agree [illegible] ... charter should include provisions to stop fraudulent voting and the municipal stealing. The Republicans denounce the policy of the Commissioners, for interfering in behalf of the Tammany ring, and there is a prospect of a row among the Republicans before the affair is over. John Morrissey denounces Tweed for selling the Democratic party out to the Republicans, and says he promised to vote for the new charter [illegible]

WALL STREET

was very quiet to-day, both in the gold and stock markets. Transactions were light, with small fluctuations.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The storm yesterday did considerable damage on Long Island and New Jersey coasts. Several vessels are ashore, but no lives are thus far reported lost. A steamer that arrived to-night reports seeing several pieces of wreck about fifty miles off, but could not tell what they belonged to.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE DEMOCRATIC DISCORD.

The meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, announced for to-night, and the expected action of which has been the universal topic of conversation the past few days, did not take place. The hall remains closed, the entrances guarded by a large force of police. [illegible] ... a meeting of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society was held this afternoon, James [illegible], of the council, presiding, and the following Sachems being present: S. B. Garvin, [illegible] Hall, M. T. Brennan, E. B. Hart, Peter B. Sweeny, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John J. Bradley, [illegible] G. Cornell, Isaac Bell, and Joseph Dowling, [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Twenty-first District Attorney, was seen in his office perusing Congressional statutes—all bearing upon this important question. He came across one which is very simple, and which can dispose of mercantile rights in general, and the authority of the State Courts when interposed to protect them. It provides that suits against revenue officers, in State Courts, can be transferred to a Federal tribunal by merely notifying the Clerk of the State Court in which such action is brought of the transfer; and it commands the United States Marshal to take the defendant from the custody of a State officer, and hold him subject to the order of a Federal Court. The Hon. Mr. Purdy was in ecstacies when he read the section. He rushed nervously into Judge Blatchford's court, but the ermine was absent. A few minutes afterward Mr. Simons, another assistant of Mr. Pierrepont, who bears a striking resemblance to General Grant, seized the marked copy of the law, and hastened with it into the presence of the Judge, who then sat in Chambers. Koop, with the officer at his heels, Purdy before him, and Erhardt, his legal protector, at his side, followed Simons, and then the case was opened. Mr. Simons asked that the case instituted by Mr. Tracy in the Supreme Court against Koop be transferred to the United States Court, and Mr. Purdy and Mr. Erhardt argued in favor of the motion. Mr. Tracy's action in the Supreme Court was commenced to have the case tried in a court which has no interest in motives derived from the proceedings which are the subject of his complaint.

Judge Blatchford, having heard the argument, adjourned the case till this morning, when he will render a decision. Meantime, the counsel of Mr. Tracy are to be informed of the motion made to transfer the case. It is claimed that Koop cannot be held on this present complaint, because he acted by the advice of Dailey, his superior officer, and by virtue of a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner.

No clue has yet been furnished which can possibly lead the government detectives to find the whereabouts of the fugitive Collector. It is now believed generally that he will evade arrest. His wife is still very ill, and her condition and that of her helpless children—the eldest of whom is but seven years old—excites general sympathy. Deputy Commissioner Douglass yesterday telegraphed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that Bailey's defalcation already reaches $131,699, and that there is $2,000 or $3,000 deficit in his disbursing account.

### STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 28.—In the Senate it was decided to elect a President pro tem on Tuesday next.

Several bills were introduced, among them one requiring insurance companies to deposit securities with State Treasury.

A bill was passed [illegible] ... Home in connection with the State Institution for the Blind at Vinton.

[illegible]

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 28.—The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The Conservative members have issued an address to the people, declaring that there is no sufficient cause for the Governor's declaration of Alamance County in a state of insurrection, saying that there had been no uprising of the people, no combination to resist the judicial administration of justice, and that there is not a county in the State in which any Sheriff or other peace officer may not go unattended and with perfect safety, and execute any process upon any citizen of the State. His true that murders and other outrages have been committed, but they have not been confined to any particular party, and when Governor Holden represents to the President and to Congress that these acts are evidences of disloyalty, he is guilty of a wilful libel upon the people whose rights he has sworn to protect.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 28.—A bill to unite the cities of Boston and Cambridge passed to a third reading in the Senate to-day, by a vote of 17 to 9.

OHIO.

### Mortuary—The Whiskey Fermentation Test Case—Suicide.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The funeral of Daniel H. Horne, an old and wealthy citizen, who died on Sunday, will take place to-morrow.

The argument in the forty-eight hour fermenting period case before the United States Circuit Court will consume the greater part of this week.

An unknown man committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn of Benjamin Stokes, six miles north of Lebanon, Ohio, on the Dayton turnpike. The deceased came walking down from the direction of Dayton, on Sunday, about noon, and was found Monday morning. He was about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, full beard, a little gray; eyebrows light colored, but heavy, and light gray on the face. Supposed to be 45 years old. Had on a suit of small checked-figure cassimere clothing. An inquest was held, and verdict as above. The body is not recognized by any one at Lebanon.

### THE FUGITIVE COLLECTOR.

### His Deputy in Quod for Smashing a Merchant's Safe—The Authority of the State and Federal Courts in Conflict—Hunting for a Hole to Let Koop Crawl Through—The Defalcation Reaching Already $131,699.

*From the New York Sun, March 26.*

[illegible] ... He was accompanied by one of the officers of Mr. Tracy, the Warden of the County Jail, who kindly permitted him to go in search of bail. When the Deputy had emerged from the prison he was met by his superior, Mr. Erhardt, who went with him to Mr. Bailey's late department, and while there reviewed the process under which he had entered the establishment of Mr. John Tracy of Pearl street, who had him arrested, under a warrant issued by Judge Barnard, for trespass. Koop, it will be remembered, seized the books of Mr. Tracy and, it is said, caused the iron safe of that merchant to be blown open, in order to search for evidence of fraud. It was the practice of some of the United States Commissioners to issue warrants based on information or belief, empowering the late Collector of the Thirty-second District to enter the premises of merchants and examine their books. Koop, who was Mr. Bailey's informer, made affidavits against merchants, in which he averred that he had reason to believe that the persons whose accounts he desired to investigate had defrauded or were engaged in defrauding the government, and the Commissioners, placing implicit reliance on his "information and belief," gave him authority, as he claims, to make his raids. Koop, however, was not wholly disinterested in the proceedings he instituted, for the law gave him moieties that sometimes are not less than $5,000 in each case in which he shall cause the goods seized to be confiscated. It is believed that his appetite for the reward, or his zeal, led him to outrun his discretion.

The action of Judge Barnard in the case is generally regarded as not only timely but important, for it will test the right of the Federal Courts to empower a revenue officer to enter the establishment of a merchant by force, smash his safe, seize and carry off his books, to see if he has done that, the actual knowledge of which only can justify him in such acts. It is a remarkable fact that no Collector except Bailey has ever applied for such warrants.

As 9 o'clock in the afternoon Koop was brought before Judge Blatchford. An hour before that Hon. A. H. Purdy, the United States Assistant District Attorney, was seen in his office perusing Congressional statutes—

[illegible]

Evangelical Alliance.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—At a meeting to-night an Auxiliary Evangelical Alliance was organized. Charles J. Baker was chosen President. Delegates will be sent to the World's Evangelical Alliance in New York in September next.

Southern Press Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 28.—A. R. Lamar, President of the Southern Press Association, issues a call for a convention at Savannah, April 26.

Snow in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., March 28.—A driving snow storm prevailed last night. Two inches of snow fell which drifted considerably.

A St. Petersburg letter of March 7 says: The Emperor Alexander paid Mrs. Burlingame a visit [illegible] ... His Majesty arrived at the hotel between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was accompanied by a servant, ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Brown University.

BOSTON, March 28.—The annual dinner of the Alumni of Brown University was held this afternoon and evening, Judge Thurston Metcalf presiding. [illegible]

Unsuccessful Search.

HALIFAX, March 28.—The steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool, for New York, has arrived. She was in the southern passage, in search of the City of Boston, without success.

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 28.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak; sales 1,000 brls spot at [illegible] ... buyer all the year offered at [illegible]

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Flour quiet at $4.50 [illegible]. Wheat—Nothing doing; extremes, $1.50 [illegible] Legal-Tenders, 89½.

COOK, COBURN & CO.

[illegible]

OFFICE, 87 DEARBORN-ST.


MASONIC NOTICES.

*Masonic.*

A Special Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 43, R. A. M., will be held on Tuesday evening, March 29, at their Hall, 87 Randolph-st., for work on M. M. degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

*Masonic.*

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER NO. 69, R. A. M. Special convocation Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on P. and M. E. M. Degrees. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

*Masonic.*

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS! By order of the E. C., there will be a Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1 K. T., at their Asylum, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Leclure upon the Order and opening in form. E. R. TUCKER, Recorder.

*Masonic.*

CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 437, A. F. & A. M. [illegible] ISAAC PFLAUM, Secretary.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

*Knights of Pythias.*

BOARD OF TRADE LODGE NO. 4—Regular Communication this Tuesday evening, for work; also election and installation of officers. By order of the W. C. J. W. ACKERMANN, K. S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

I. P. FARNUM.

We are offering a full and complete Spring Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES AT Gold Prices.

10 LAKE-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CONSOLIDATED!

Packard's Monthly with Phrenological Journal.

See April number containing Thomas H. Selby, Mayor of San Francisco; Mental Requisites of the Artist; Philosophy of Faith; Henry Bergh, with portrait; Men of the Rocky Mountains; Life in China; Art of Engraving; Senator C. Cole; President Paraguay; Club, with portrait; Capital vs. Labor; S. S. Packard, with portrait; Died of Brain Workers; Governors of New York; What Makes a Good Writer; "Check;" The Modesty of Genius; The Open Way, or Free Moral Agency; Fact or Fiction; A [illegible] for Bridget; The Swordfish, illustrated; Prayer and Phrenology, etc. Price 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS.

Over Thirty Varieties of Pianos.

We can at this time offer a superb assortment to purchasers. Our stock of

STEINWAY

Instruments is unusually complete, embracing the most desirable styles, and we can offer, in addition, thirty [illegible] ... including some fine SECOND-HAND PIANOS, enabling buyers to suit themselves both in style and price. SMITH & NIXON, No. 103 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

Three New Songs BY THE FIRM.

MARCHING HOME (Tenor Song). Geo. F. Root, 35 cents.

THOSE "WILDERING EYES OF THINE." [illegible]

FOND HEART, O THINK OF ME. [illegible]

ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Artists' Materials

Of Every Description, at

JEVNE & ALMINI'S,

Nos. 152 & 154 Clark-st.

Materials for Wax Flowers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the "Railroad Office Clerks' Mutual Life Insurance Association of the United States," will hold their annual convention in the city of Chicago, Ill., on

Tuesday, 12th day of April next,

For the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year [illegible]

P., C. & St. L. Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

PHRENOLOGY IN CHICAGO.

FOWLER & WELLS, of New York, have opened an office in Reynolds' Block, [illegible] ... with character. Day and evening for a short time.

TRANSPORTATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION OPEN!

The staunch upper-cabin steamer,

TRUESDELL,

Will leave Goodrich's Steamboat Landing, for Grand Haven [illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Three Floors over our Store.

The best location in the city for Saloon [illegible] BISHOP & BARNES, 15 Lake-st.

Dock Property to Rent,

IN NEW LUMBER DISTRICT.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

GOODS BOUGHT AT AUCTION

During the Recent "Pressure,"

AT GOLD COST, AND Less than Gold Cost.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

118 & 120 STATE-ST.,

Having completed alterations in their Store for this purpose, will open on MONDAY MORNING their new

"BARGAIN DEPARTMENT,"

With the following among many other Cheap Goods:

New Spring Delaines, best quality, 12 1-2c. yard, worth 20c.

Large lot of neat Check Poplins, mari grounds, 12 1-2c.

Very pretty new style Poplins, mohair filling, 20c. yard, well worth 35c.

Bright small plaid Valencias, for children's wear, 20c.

Special attention is called to the following:

120 pcs. extra-quality Camlet Poplins, solid colors, double-fold, at 25c. yard, regular price 60c. yd.

A few pieces remain of the Black Gros Grain Silks at $1.25 yard.

Also, a few of the 24-inch Changeable Silks at $1.50 yard.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS:

Good Brown Crash, 5c. yard.

An excellent quality of Pure Linen Table Damask, 60c. yard.

Handsome White Piques, 22c. and upward.

Excellent Bone Corsets, 75c. pair.

Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 12 1-2c.

Gents' super-stout English Half-Hose, 25c. pair.

Gents' nice-quality Spring Merino Vests and Drawers, $1 each, very cheap.

All heavy Underwear below cost.

Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Novelties in Spring Shawls and Dress Goods, opening daily.

Cheapest Cottons in the city.

Cheapest Paisley Shawls in the city.

EARTH CLOSETS.

EARTH CLOSETS.

These Closets are rapidly superseding the ordinary Water Closets, and are superior to them in every respect. [illegible]

No Disagreeable Odor

[illegible]

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

Chicago, 138 LaSalle-st.

MILWAUKEE ... 118 Wisconsin-st.
OMAHA ... 508 Thirteenth-st.
QUINCY ... Next door to Post Office.
DUBUQUE, Iowa ... Cor. Main and Seventh-st.

FURNITURE.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY,

87, 89 & 91 STATE-ST.

Factory 96 and 98 West Randolph-st.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE,

10, 12, 14 & 16 North Canal-st.

The LARGEST STOCK and the LOWEST PRICES in the West.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCK SALE.

The PAR WORKING CAPITAL STOCK is now selling, and will be sold until April 6 only at 80 cents in the dollar, by H. M. KIDDER, Sec'y, 21 Clark-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Real Estate. We have the funds in hand, and can close loans without delay. F. C. WELLS & CO., 44 LaSalle-st., Room 2 and 3.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of

SWINEY BROS. & WOODWARD

Being dissolved, the business will be carried on by the new firm of

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.,

Who will collect all debts due and pay all outstanding liabilities of the old firm.

D. M. SWINEY.
R. E. SWINEY.

March 28, 1870.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE

Will exhibit, on MONDAY, March 28, the largest and most complete assortment of Plain Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Linen Shirtings, Pillow Linens, Table Covers, Quilts, and Housekeeping Goods, of every description, ever offered west of New York, and have large daily arrivals of

"SPRING DRESS GOODS,"

Shawls, Wraps, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, and General Dry Goods, all selected by members of our firm in person, after a knowledge of twenty years of the wants of this community, in the best markets in the world, and for cash,—many of them at Auction for half their value.

Striped Changeable Silks

"FOR ONE DOLLAR,"

Costing Two Dollars to import. Prices on every article guaranteed to be the lowest made in this or any other market in the United States. Domestics of every kind by the yard at "Package Prices."

AT

106 & 108 STATE-ST.,

AND

56 and 58 Washington-st.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

52 & 54 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CAPITAL ... $10,000,000

Eastern and Southern Express Forwarders.

This company have made arrangements to extend their lines over the

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY TO CHICAGO,

And have opened an office at

52 and 54 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway,

[illegible]

J. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

MILLINERY.

WEBSTER BROS.,

GRAND OPENING OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

On Wednesday and Thursday,

MARCH 30 AND 31.

An Assortment of FRENCH BONNETS and DRESS HATS, in variety and Styles never before equalled in Chicago, will be exhibited.

The Ladies are invited—without Cards—to attend.

MADAME HAM, formerly in charge of the Millinery Department of A. T. STEWART'S, New York, will supervise the display.

71 Lake-st., second floor.

GRAIN STORAGE.

REDUCTION OF ELEVATOR STORAGE!

[illegible]

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

DRY GOODS.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

76 & 78 Wabash-av.,

WHOLESALE

FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Hosiery and Gloves,

White Goods, Linens, &c.

Have a large and desirable stock of the above Goods, which they offer to the Trade at the Lowest Prices.

WANTED.

To Landlords and Builders.

[illegible]

WANTED,

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

TIMBER!

[illegible]

FLAXSEED FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WRAPPING PAPER.

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Sack Flour Bags, Cotton, Jute, and Flax Twines, at Manufacturers' Prices, at

PETTIBONE'S,

104 & 106 Randolph-st.

Cash for Rags and Metals.

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.

Are now prepared to offer to the Trade, full lines of

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, NOTIONS,

In their spacious and well-lighted rooms, lately occupied by CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

NOS. 60 & 62 WABASH-AV.,

CORNER OF RANDOLPH.

At lowest cash Gold Prices. We do not mean to be undersold.

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

[illegible]

R. W. PADELFORD,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

Proposals for Furnishing Cook County with Coal.

[illegible]

C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

UNTIL APRIL 4, A. D. 1870.

[illegible]

JOHN MCCAFFERY, President.

LUMBER.

NORTH PIER PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY,

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TAKEN INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY, AND WARRANTED TO EFFECTUALLY CURE ANY CASE OR CONDITION OF RHEUMATISM OR LONG OR SHORT STANDING.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. S. GREELEY,

City and County Surveyor.

H. W. S. Cleveland,

Landscape Gardener.

[illegible]

PREPARED WHEAT.

PREPARED WHEAT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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REVALENTA FOOD.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

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TEETH EXTRACTED,

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D. TOWNER, Dentist,

161 and 163 West Madison-st.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription [illegible]

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

## THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

The fact has been previously mentioned in our columns that the "Iowa Elevator," in this city, owned by Messrs. Sprague, Preston & Co., has a track running to a point within a few feet of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and that the officers of the company have refused, and still refuse, to allow a connection to be made with their road, notwithstanding both tracks are in a public street. The proprietors of the elevator, a few days since, advertised that they would receive grain for storage at the rate of one cent per bushel for twenty days, and one-half cent for each ten days thereafter—these rates being one-half those prevailing in other elevators. To meet the expected consignments of grain they made arrangements to receive it at the nearest point to their elevator, and [illegible] wagons to the [illegible]. On Saturday, five car-loads of corn arrived on the Northwestern Railway, consigned to them, and on Monday two cars more. The railway company refused to deliver it to them, and the presumption is that the grain was sent into another elevator. The officers of the company, we believe, are acting under a resolution of the Board of Directors.

The facts regarding the railway-elevator combination, have been so thoroughly ventilated during the recent controversy on the subject of the registration of grain receipts, that they need not be recited in detail. A more grinding and godless tyranny never existed on the face of the earth. The Barons of the Rhine, who levied contributions upon the traffic of Europe, and against whose robberies the commerce [illegible] waged a war of extermination, were not more oppressive and unblushing. The Moors of the Mediterranean, who repeated these proceedings on a larger scale, and against whom every maritime nation in Christendom despatched its fleets, were not more intolerable. The Northwestern Railway has, in like manner, declared itself a public enemy; and should be treated as such. It has assumed to dispose of property entrusted to its care as a common carrier, regardless of the wishes, and in contravention of the orders, of the rightful owners. It has taken this step deliberately, with the full knowledge of the law and of the Supreme Court decisions applicable thereto. Having taken the position of an outlaw, it is entitled to the consideration awarded to outlaws, and no other. We call upon the Board of Trade, the shippers of grain, the brokers, the merchants, the law-makers, the courts of justice, and the public generally, to make a stand here, and unite in a common effort to save their property from unauthorized confiscation. If these monopolists can help themselves to the grain consigned to their care, they can appropriate any property which they are called upon to transport. If they can take a toll of two cents per bushel, over and above their charge for transportation, they can take the whole. There is no room for compromise upon the right of the shipper to his property, down to the uttermost farthing. If this right is disputed, denied or abridged, there is no middle ground between war and enslavement.

We do not assume that the Northwestern Railway acts upon any different principle in this matter from other railways. Perhaps they are all alike. We do not pretend to say what another road would do in a similar case. We only recognize the fact that here is an issue made up—here is the place to make a stand—here is the rallying point for all the people of the Northwest to commence upon. We recollect that the Chicago & Alton Railway once attempted a similar game and got worsted. The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the Vincent case is published in another part of this paper, and to it we direct the attention of the public. Without going into niceties, it is sufficient to say that the Court hold that a railway company is bound to deliver a man's property to him at the most convenient point on their track, (or his track, if they be connected), and especially that they cannot deliver it into the custody of any other person without the owner's consent on any pretence whatever. Now, if the Northwestern Railway Company assume that the law can be safely defied in each particular instance, subject to the penalties which may be enforced against them now and then by a few of the more wealthy and persevering shippers, they simply follow the rules and practice which govern thieves and burglars. These, too, perform their acts subject to the penalties of the law. If the Northwestern Railway wishes to be catalogued in the rogues' gallery, and to advertise itself as a corporation which is against every man, and to invite every man to be against it, so be it. Property in railways is as sensitive as property in corn.

It is pretended that the Northwestern Railway has a contract with certain elevators binding it to deliver all grain which comes over the road to those elevators, irrespective of the wishes and orders of the shippers. If there be any such contract (which we doubt), it is a void contract. It cannot set aside the prior contract which the company has made with the public to deliver property to the owners thereof. As well might it pretend to have a contract to deliver the lumber of A to the yard of B, or the coal of C to the cellar of D, or the dry goods of E to the store of F. As well might it make an agreement to deliver the property of a merchant in Rockford to another merchant in Elgin. All such contracts or pretended contracts are frauds in law and frauds in fact. Everybody is interested in setting them aside. The common law, which is the conspiracy of all mankind against scoundrelism, is concerned in smashing them. Let there be, from this time forth, a unanimous resolve on the part of all good citizens to wage unrelenting war against this corporation, and all other corporations which make similar pretensions, until the monstrous assumption that a railway can deliver property to any other than the rightful owner, or refuse to deliver it to him, is forever abandoned and discarded.

## GENERAL GARFIELD'S CONUNDRUM.

The inconsiderate persons who cried out against the decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal-Tender act, and who demanded additional legislation, and, if necessary, the reorganization of the Court to reverse that decision, have failed to make the smallest impression upon the public mind. The decision itself has been accepted by the people as both reasonable and just, and there has been no general desire to have it reversed. The decision itself is confined to a very narrow field. It is simply that the power to declare paper money a legal-tender, if it existed at all, was derived from the overruling necessity occasioned by the war. Admitting this general necessity, the Court decided that it did not require an *ex post facto* application, and that the exigencies of the government were in no way served by interfering with the contracts made previously. In other words, that the making greenbacks a legal-tender for pre-existing contracts was not needed for the future operations of the government. The minority of the Court, in their opinion, do not controvert this allegation of fact. They rely upon the broad declaration that as the power, under the national emergency, existed in Congress to declare the notes a legal-tender, the right to judge of the necessity and to prescribe the means to meet the same, rested exclusively with Congress. They hold that the intention of Congress was to make the act apply to pre-existing contracts, and that the act itself was proof of the necessity, so far as the courts are concerned. The point at issue is not whether the necessity existed, but whether the action of Congress left any latitude in the courts to decide upon the fact.

General Garfield is credited with a conundrum, to the effect that if the majority of the Court be correct, there is another decision concurred in by all the Judges, that Congress itself has fixed the 20th of August, 1866, as the close of the war, and that "there is no reason why this declaration should not be received as settling the question whenever private rights are affected by it." Congress having declared that the exigency which warranted legal-tender notes terminated on the day named, what, it is asked, is the authority which upholds legal-tenders since August 20, 1866?

## THE LEATHER TRADE.

The New York *Shoe and Leather Reporter* states that Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, answered an appeal to remove the duty on hides, by saying: "Yes, we will do so, and we will also remove the duty on leather." This was supposed to be a threat. Very likely the Chairman, familiar with the supreme selfishness of the tariff lobby, supposed that an intimation of a purpose to reduce the duty on leather would stop the mouths of the tanners, and that nothing more would be heard from them about the duty on hides. We print this morning a letter from Mr. Schultz on this subject. It appears that tanning in this country is of two kinds. One is the bark tanning, where all the materials are of home growth. In this line there can be no competition from abroad. These tanners produce sole, harness, belt, and like leathers. The other tanners are those who produce morocco and light leather, and who obtain their tanning and coloring material from other countries. Everything they use is heavily taxed by the tariff.

The bark tanner [illegible] iron, brass, steel, and copper, all of which is excessively taxed. The tariff taxes everything they have occasion to use; taxes the transportation they employ; taxes them directly and indirectly, and all under the pretext of affording them protection from foreign leather. In 1868–9 the imports of sole leather into the United States amounted to 108 pounds, having a value of [illegible]. The reason that foreign leather of that kind is not imported is that our natural advantages are so great that we can produce that kind of leather, despite all the local taxation, of a better quality and for less money than it can be produced abroad. Previous to the war we exported largely of this leather. Even so late as [illegible] we exported nearly 2,500,000 pounds. The bark tanners of the United States are taxed on an average 70 per cent on all their machinery, under the pretext of protecting them from competition in a market of which they have not only a monopoly, but from which, were they not thus taxed, they could export largely to other countries. As in the case of the wool-growers and the woollen manufacturers, the tariff confines our tanners mainly to the home market, and thereby directly limits the demand for hides to the supply of that market. If this system, falsely called "protection," which Congress forces upon them, were removed, they could undersell the British manufacturers of leather even in Great Britain.

As regards the tanners of goat and sheepskin, the tariff is also injurious. These manufacturers get their raw material chiefly from abroad. They are taxed upon their machinery, their dyes, their chemicals, their sumac, and their skins. They ask that the tax on skins be reduced, and we hope it will be. The tax of 60 per cent on their machinery, and of 100 to 200 per cent upon the dyes they use, ought also be reduced, if not repealed, for they do not, nor are they intended to produce revenue. They ought to be relieved from every tax not levied directly for revenue. This would reduce the cost of their production to an amount equal to the nominal protection they now receive under the tariff. But right here arises the difficulty: we produce twenty tons of bark-tanned leather to the one of these lighter leathers. The latter are produced in foreign countries with untaxed machinery, and of untaxed material of all kinds. One tariff excludes this kind of leather, and in retaliation, foreign governments have imposed a tax which excludes our bark-tanned leather.

The home manufacturers of lighter leathers are unable to compete with the foreign leather which, despite the tariff, continues to be imported, and the home manufacturers of heavy leathers is cut off from the foreign trade by retaliatory duties. We import foreign leather to the value of $8,000,000 a year, and tax ourselves about $2,500,000 thereon. By this tax we cut off an export of American leather of, perhaps, four times that sum, and call that protecting home industry! In order to give bounties to the [illegible] copper dealers, and to the manufacturers of domestic dyes, we tax the manufacturers of morocco and calf skins to the point of starvation, and then, under the pretence of keeping out foreign competition, (which is not kept out), we place an embargo upon our American leather. We tax our industries nearly to death; and when one does live through it, we prohibit its dealing with foreign nations.

Mr. Greeley has a peculiar theory on this leather question. He says, in substance, that he objects to a removal of the duty on hides, unless the leather manufacturers will admit that they are protectionists on principle, and that the reduction of the tariff in that particular item is a *protective measure*. So long as they are found mixing themselves with the free traders, and attending free trade meetings, he will not consent to a removal of the duty on hides. So the question whether the tanners shall continue to pay a certain tax depends, not upon whether they ought to pay it; but whether they are in a certain frame of mind in reference to it. Mr. Greeley is imitating, in a feeble way, the irate Dutchman who flogged his son for swearing. The boy protested that he did not swear. "Vell" said the old man, "you tinks tam, and I vhips you for dat."

## MISSISSIPPI ELOQUENCE.

A few days since, a Senator of the Mississippi Legislature arose in his place to advocate the passage of a bill for the Reclamation of the Waste Lands of the Mississippi Valley, and he thus began at the beginning: "Mr. President: All Life begins and centres in God. God is the Centre of the Life of all Space." Owing to the want of capitals in the printing office of the Jackson *Daily Pilot*, in which the speech is reported in full, this sublime sentiment was printed in lower case, which it does not deserve, and which we have, therefore, corrected in the proper manner.

But let us not be understood as misrepresenting the Honorable Senator. When we say he "began at the beginning" we only make that that was the beginning of his speech, and not the beginning of things. That beginning came after the other beginning. He proceeded: "We are taught that in the beginning was the word, the word was with God, and the word was God." In which also we notice a want of [illegible] capitals, but we had before [illegible] copy. But we are not yet through with the beginning. "In the beginning God created the world,—our world,—and all that was in it. When He had thus created it, He looked out upon it, and resolved to make a master for it,—to perfect the creation." And then,—as we cannot copy the whole speech,—came man and woman, whom He commanded, after giving them dominion, "to go forth and multiply and replenish the earth, AND SUBDUE IT." (*Pilot's* caps.) By this time the hearers thought, no doubt, they had reached the bill, and understood the drift of the Senator's argument. It was the Mississippi Valley that was made in the beginning, among other things, and her waste lands that the man and woman were sent out to subdue. Possibly that thought was in the Senator's mind, but he had not yet got to it.

He had not got to it, and, if his hearers thought he had, they were very much mistaken. There is a good deal more to come before we reach those waste lands,—if we ever reach them. "There is," the eloquent Senator next assures us, "in every living thing a seat of life,—a centre, through and around which flows its animating, life-giving power, the blood." We are also assured that all these living things, beside the centre, which is blood, have another "centre" which is an "existence." As the things are alive, we understand and accept the assurance of their existence; but on the question of two centres we shall not venture an opinion till we have a report from our astronomical editor, to whom it has been referred. But among those "living things" are "shrubs," also "flowers," also "trees," also "beasts," also "fishes," and finally "MAN." (*Pilot's* caps.) Then, "above all these; above man, rises God." It was "this God," we are next taught by the learned Senator, "when He had fashioned this world to his pleasure, commanded man to subdue it." And this comes the vital question; "Subdue it to what, Mr. President? and the answer: "To the uses of man and to the Glory to God."

Perhaps the astonished listener thought he now was certainly very near the "reclamation of the waste lands of the Mississippi Valley! Wait a minute. We have only yet reached the end of the second paragraph of this stupendous speech.

Dominion was given to man over "every living thing." And what was the first use to which he put them? He eat 'em! That's what the Senator says man did, though how he could say so if he had in his mind, or anywhere else about him, the alligators of those unreclaimed waste lands of the Valley of the Mississippi, to which the bill under discussion referred, we declare, to goodness we don't know! Perhaps, however, we ought to quote his very words: "The first use to which man engineered these things over which he is given dominion, is to sustain life, to make food of them." More euphemistic, but quite as positive as our way of putting it; and if the reader observes a slight confusion of terms in the statement, that is not to be carped at, under the circumstances, and when we remember the alligators and other living things, with two centres and an existence, which were created for the eating of the man and the woman in the unreclaimed waste lands of the Valley of the Mississippi.

Some of these doctrines the reader may think he has heard of before. We don't dispute it, but it is necessary to follow [illegible] to the waste lands. The next statement, however, is one which the most impatient reader will pause to consider. Let him reflect for a moment upon what would have become of us if all the alligators and things had not been eaten up! The Senator starts this tremendous question, and is inconsiderate enough to leave it in a perfectly chaotic state. "There was," he says, "a fruit which man might not eat of, a fruit which grew on the tree of Life—to eat and know which man would himself have become a God, and could have lived without food, and would have denied his mother, his Creator, his God." Now, if this is not a nut for cosmogonists, we do not know what a cosmogonistical nut is. The fruit on the tree of Life is generally supposed to have been the apple which the woman beguiled the man into eating. But the Senator assures us that he "might not eat of it," and that, if he had, he could have lived "without food," and denied his mother—whoever she was. Here is a dilemma! If he did not eat that fruit, what becomes of the belief of the Christian world? If he did, how happens it that he has not lived "without food," and, instead of eating up all the "living things," why have not the "living things" eaten him up? This is a conundrum which we have no intention of trying to grapple with, and we confidently give it up!

It does not, in the least, however, trouble the learned Senator, for he assumes, not only that man was not eaten up—which we think he may do safely, notwithstanding the converse proposition is that man did not eat the apple and eat the alligators—but that he "progressed in years, experience and knowledge." And now we are getting at the gist of the whole matter. Progress is the law of creation. Man reached out his hand and claimed "voids of space," and the "intellect of the material world"—somebody ought immediately to find out what that is, and take out a patent,—and the "lightnings of heaven," and did a great variety of other marvellous things, all "to his own uses." He "conquered the space between oceans by severing a continent in twain" with an ocean telegraph which "brought all nations and families of men under the influence of one common tongue"—a proposition which strikes us as a little mixed, and wanting the usual clearness of the Senator's statements,—by opening "a highway from the East to the West, from darkness into light, from the night of barbarism into the broad sunlight of our civilization"—meaning, we suppose, California at the one end, and Mississippi at the other,—and, finally, by "that other, and later, and grander means to the glory of God, the pneumatic tunnel." To this end, tended all things, from that far-off beginning. "The pneumatic tunnel was not invented as a means of transportation, until by the development of every principle governing the wheel and axle, a principle was eliminated which creates the pneumatic tunnel." Could anything be clearer and more conclusive? In the beginning, God created man, and gave him power over all living things which he ate up, and then eliminated principles, and made a tunnel. What could be more satisfactory? And from tunnels to waste lands, the transition is easy and obvious. "Let us," says the Senator, rising with the magnitude of his subject,—"Let us show ourselves able to harness the elements heeded in conformity to laws already known and subdue the Mississippi River!" He scouts at Senators of little faith: "Senators may say that we may as well attempt to dam up the waters of the Mississippi River, as to attempt to control their flow. Sir, this is an error. The Mississippi River is not so great in its length that it cannot be made longer, it is not so deep that it cannot be made deeper, it is not so straight, that it cannot be made straighter; the flow of its waters are not so uniform that they cannot be made to flow more in harmony with the purpose of its creation; or so rapid that they cannot be made to flow more rapidly; it is not so useful that it cannot be made more useful; or so great that it cannot be made greater; and these all at the command of man."

And this is all that the Mississippi Senator,—which his name is Morgan—had to say on the bill for the reclamation of the waste lands of the Mississippi Valley, and we have no doubt that the unanimous decision will be a verdict for the plaintiff, and served him right.

## CAPTAIN EYRE'S CASE.

The Naval Court of Inquiry convened at Yokohama to determine the culpability of Captain Eyre, of the British mail steamer Bombay, in the collision between his vessel and the American corvette Oneida, puts a slightly different aspect upon the affair from that given to it by the New York *Tribune's* correspondent. The court decides, in the first place, that the collision did not occur through the fault of the commander of the Bombay. The evidence is conflicting as to the course taken by the American vessel, and as to the "rule of the road" in such cases; but there seems, to the court, to be no proof of mismanagement, or of carelessness, on the part of Captain Eyre.

This is, however, a much less serious question than that of Captain Eyre's conduct after the collision occurred. It was clearly his duty, if able, to succor the Oneida [illegible] assistance, and to satisfy himself whether she required assistance or not. That he could have helped the sinking vessel, the court allows. The Bombay was not seriously injured, and appeared, at first, to have suffered even less than she did from the shock. Being composed of water-tight compartments, of which only one made water fast, she was in no danger of sinking; and she obeyed the helm. That the Oneida required assistance, the event has rendered sadly manifest, and evidence before the court further shows that she hailed the Bombay after the disaster, and that she fired guns, as signals of distress, ten or fifteen minutes later. The hail was answered, if the Bombay's pilot may be believed, but no answer was heard on the Oneida. The guns were fired in vain, no eye on the Bombay seeing a flash, no ear hearing a report, as all the witnesses swear. The gunner and carpenter of the Bombay had seen the fatal break in the Oneida's side, but did not think it worth their while to report the fact to their superior officers.

What, then, did Captain Eyre do? He asked the pilot questions which showed, in the judgment of the court, a belief that the Oneida might have sustained serious injury; he "waited, at the most, five minutes, to see if signals of distress were made; he gave no orders that a lookout should be kept in the direction of the Oneida, while "had he or anyone else been keeping a proper lookout, the flashes of the Oneida's guns must have been seen, though their reports might not have been heard;" "he acted hastily and ill-advisedly in that, instead of waiting and endeavoring to render assistance to the Oneida, he, without having reason to believe that his own vessel was in a perilous condition, proceeded on his voyage." The findings of the court do not appear to us to justify so mild a sentence as that of six months' suspension from service. Captain Eyre's offence, done and finished, appear quite as grave as the newspaper accounts of his conduct. He did not wilfully refuse aid to those whom he knew to be in want of it; but wilfully "proceeded on his voyage" without taking pains—waiting "at the most, five minutes"—to ascertain the true state of the case; without turning an eye in the direction of the ill-fated vessel he was fast leaving behind him. No wonder the survivors of that dreadful night, who stood by their guns, straining every nerve to catch a reply to their signals of distress, believe that the general blindness on the Bombay was that of those who will not see, and the general deafness that of those who will not hear. No wonder the Americans in Japan complain of the lightness of such a punishment for such an offence.

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Representative Buckley, of Alabama, has presented to the Committee of Ways and Means an appeal in behalf of home industry which ought to be listened to. One great article of British manufacture is cotton yarn. England imports the cotton, and exports it manufactured into yarn. Spinning and weaving are distinct occupations in England. The spinner makes the yarn, according to order, of length and size needed in the market to which it is sent. These yarns are soft, and, even, weaving into soft fabric, which takes dyes and printing well. The American yarns are hard-twisted, making more durable cloth than the English. Older nations prefer the English, and will not have the American yarns. This British yarn is made by peculiar machinery not used in this country. All attempts to make yarns for foreign markets by American [illegible] have proved failures. The water power of the South is abundant, and it is proposed to utilize it [illegible] this yarn and exporting it, [illegible] the importation of English machinery is necessary. The appeal that Mr. Buckley makes is that permission to import such machinery for one year free of duty, be given. Unless the permission be given, the machinery will not be imported, so there will be no loss of revenue. As the machinery is not made in this country, there will be no invasion of the so-called rights of American mechanics. We suppose Mr. Greeley will concede the right to import this kind of machinery, provided the importers will call it a protective measure.

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The *Boston Advertiser* states that private letters from San Domingo are filled with warnings against the proposed purchase of that republic, and represent the whole thing as a vast job. They represent that the schemers have bought up all the valuable territory, which, in the event of annexation, would be necessary for fortifications and warehouses. The election is represented as a farce. No such thing as a vote by ballot is known. Voters are brought up by force, and compelled to vote in a certain way. The forts, arsenals, and navy, described in the treaty, are myths. The debt, as we learn from another source, will not fall much short of $20,000,000.

### Marine.

We have before us a pamphlet giving the discussion in the Dominion Parliament in relation to the construction of a harbor of refuge for vessels in distress or danger, from northwest or southeast gales, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. Maps with surveys and soundings are given showing that the best location for the harbor is at Inverhuron, in the county of Bruce, about half-way between Goderich and Cape Hurd, the northern point of the peninsula at the entrance of the Georgian Bay. The matter is of very considerable interest to all our upper lake marine, and it is to be hoped the Dominion Government will make the improvement at as early a day as possible.

## THE NORTHWEST.

### ILLINOIS.

Pat. Kelly and Grundy Bryant, of Cairo, on the 14th inst., began a campaign against the ducks in the lakes of Ballard County, Kentucky, and, within nine days from that date, had killed sixty-nine dozen, 828—and returned them to their agent, who sold them in Cairo, for $150.75. Beside the ducks, they killed some other game which is not taken into account.

### IOWA.

The Keokuk *Gate City*, of the 26th has the following in relation to the Railroad bond case: "Treasurer Roberts was taken to Mt. Pleasant to [illegible] of Judge [illegible] Court, where [illegible]. He [illegible] that he was the agent of the board in making the levy [illegible] of the Federal Court. Judge [illegible] held the [illegible] insufficient, and required recognizance of $500 for Roberts' appearance at the May term of the District Court. The recognizance was given, and Treasurer R. is home again."

—Dubuque has raised the $200,000 required as its quota of the subscription to the stock of the Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad.

### INDIANA.

In the stave factory of Warren Ashley, at Crawfordsville, five men are employed whose aggregate height is thirty-one feet.

—The wheat crop in Randolph Township, Tippecanoe County, is looking excellently, and the farmers are jubilant over the prospect.

—An Indianapolis merchant, Augustus F. [illegible], got a divorce from his wife six months ago, and married another woman. His new wife made a visit to her parents, a few weeks ago, and, on her return, found that the first wife had been back. She in turn got a divorce, and [illegible] has married his first wife again.

### WISCONSIN.

A corps of engineers will this week commence surveys on the proposed Milwaukee & Northern Railroad. A corps of engineers belonging to the West Wisconsin Railway have been looking over the ground between Menomonie and St. Paul, during the past few weeks.

### MICHIGAN.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, of Coldwater, publish the following lecture course exhibit:

| *Receipts.* | | *Expenses.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| K. C. Stanton | $61.00 | K. C. Stanton | $75.00 |
| Justin McCarty | [illegible] | J. McCarty | 75.00 |
| T. W. Higginson | 18.25 | T. W. Higginson | 100.00 |
| Rufus Adams | 20.25 | Rufus Adams | 100.00 |
| A. E. Dickinson | 211.00 | A. E. Dickinson | 175.00 |
| Fred. Douglass | 29.50 | Fred. Douglass | 100.00 |
| J. B. Gough | 175.25 | J. B. Gough | 200.00 |
| Season tickets | 820.75 | | |
| Total | $1,316.50 | Total | $825.00 |

In addition to the above, the expenses for rent, fuel, printing, reading matter, draying, janitor, and bills unpaid, amount to $545.37, leaving the association in debt $53.87.

### KANSAS.

The Hon. Conway Sprightly is a member of the Kansas Legislature.

—The Lawrence *Tribune* of the 25th gives the following case of a child with two mothers:

"A case was tried before Judge Hendry yesterday, which elicited ideas of [illegible]. It seems, from the evidence, that, about three years ago, a Mrs. O'Gee, during the absence of her husband, was confined and gave birth to a fine girl. Her home was in Topeka, and the child's father was said to be a wealthy merchant in that city. Of course this episode destroyed the equanimity of the husband of Mrs. O'Gee, and a divorce suit ensued. The merchant who was supposed to have a peculiar interest in the child brought it to this city, and placed it in charge of a woman who is somewhat well known to our citizens as Mrs. Baldwin, of North Lawrence. Here the child was reared, and knew no other mother than the woman who had cared for her as her own child. The divorce suit was decided against Mrs. O'Gee. She naturally had a motherly feeling for her offspring. Until lately, she was unable to discover her whereabouts. A few days since, she was informed of the family where the little girl was kept, and at once demanded possession of her, as having the best right to the child whom she had borne. Mrs. Baldwin refused to give up possession of the child, claiming that, as she had supported her from infancy, and as the girl knew no other mother than her, she was really the rightful mother of the child. Yesterday Judge Hendry issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the real mother. The case was tried before him yesterday afternoon, and the law returned the girl to the woman who had given her birth. An affecting scene resulted from this decision. The girl, of course, though but 3 years of age, knew no one as mother but Mrs. Baldwin, who had acted the part which the rightful mother should have taken. When the decision was given, and the unnatural mother took her child, Mrs. Baldwin swooned, and the child plainly manifested her indisposition to leave the woman [illegible] have [illegible]. Mrs. O'Gee left for Topeka yesterday with the child."

### MISSOURI.

The amount of stock subscribed by counties, cities and townships, up to the present time, for the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Brownsville, Nebraska | $50,000 |
| City of Brownsville, Nebraska, private | 10,000 |
| Atchison County, Mo. | 150,000 |
| Atchison County, Mo., private | 5,000 |
| Gentry County, Mo. | 150,000 |
| Nodaway County, Mo., private | 1,000 |
| Harrison County, Mo. | 200,000 |
| Harrison County, Mo., private | 5,000 |
| Sullivan County, Mo. | 200,000 |
| Knox County, (Centre Township) | 60,000 |
| Knox County, (Fabius Township) | 60,000 |
| Knox County, private subscriptions | 25,000 |
| Marion County, Mo., Round Grove Township | 20,000 |
| Adair County, Mo., private | 20,000 |
| City of Quincy, Ill. | 500,000 |
| Total | $1,420,000 |

It is expected that, in addition to the foregoing subscriptions, about $250,000 will have been subscribed by the 1st of May next.

### [illegible]

A Montana sportsman has distinguished himself by shooting a sky-blue rabbit without forelegs or shoulders.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

An Ohio man wants to bet on lady Congressmen within three years.

—The *Boston Journal* says it is proposed to lower the grade of Bunker Hill.

—Over one hundred young women are estimated to be at present studying law in this country.

—A Brooklyn woman unsuccessfully tried to commit suicide by swallowing hair-pins.

—Wallingford, Conn., intends to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary in September next.

—Only five persons were killed in Russia, last year, by railway accidents.

—Well-dressed children in San Francisco amuse themselves on the way to Sunday School by stoning Chinamen.

—A record of the Acts of the Œcumenical Council is to be published in six magnificent folio volumes, in the most luxurious style.

—Here and there in California a storekeeper announces that he will take [illegible].

—California papers report that much more land in that State will be devoted to the culture of the vine this year than ever before.

—Vince Hammond, an old antagonist of Yankee [illegible], was the first man whom the latter fought in this country, died lately at the age of 68.

—In Baltimore, Joseph Kratzer, a Bohemian, died from having taken a quart of whiskey at a single draught.

—The first London edition of the first number of Mr. Dickens's new [illegible].

—A gentleman at Machias, Me., over 70 years old, says that "for forty-three years he has not been without crying children in his house."

—A lady is in trouble at New Orleans for padding her clothing with five boxes of cigars and a lot of jellies, when she landed from a Havana steamer.

—The *Neue Freie Presse*, a liberal democratic organ of Vienna, was sold recently for two and a half millions of florins, or about one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold.

—Somebody says "Shoo Fly" is a late fashionable concert in New York city, and this is the way he made it "refined:" "Souvenir de Shoo Fly, Chansonette Comique."

—A boy, ten years old, whose parents are dead, shot himself through the heart, in Portsmouth, Vt., last week. It is supposed harsh treatment drove him to the act.

—In a recent debate in the Canadian Parliament, Sir George E. Cartier said: "Individually, the Americans are kindly neighbors, but, as a nation, they are the most hateful in the world, except the Chinese."

—The first number of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" is to appear in London on the 31st of March, and it is to be completed in twelve monthly numbers, uniform with the original editions of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield."

—The Montreal *Witness* says that it doubts if in the best days of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, there was anything much superior in the British Parliament to the recent debate at Ottawa on a Canadian union with the United States.

—"The question of the institution of Judges of the Jewish religion," says the [illegible], "is definitely settled. The last number of the organ of the Minister of Justice publishes the appointment of two Jews, MM. Lange and [illegible], as Judges at Breslau."

—An old cooper in Parson's Village, Conn., now a man of 80 years, has worked at his trade for sixty-four years, and in that time has made over twenty thousand casks. He made for one distiller barrels sufficient, if placed side by side, to reach over eight miles.

—A Pittsfield, Mass., [illegible] united a wedded pair in Utica, and a friend remarked [illegible] the Pittsfield man was killed in the war, [illegible] the widow and the widower were united in the holy bonds.

—Some of the Juniors in Princeton College having been expelled for participating in a spree, all the members of the class, eighty-three in number, have signed the pledge, and in consequence of this the expelled members have been reinstated by the unanimous vote of the faculty.

—Virginia has a natural curiosity in the shape of a girl, 4 years old having a moustache, and whiskers, the hair upon the forehead reaching to the eye-brows, and a very heavy head of hair, exceedingly black, extending below the shoulders. The child is quite sprightly, with fair developed limbs and a well-formed body. The arms, shoulders and back, if not the whole body, are covered with soft downy hair.

—The Quebec *Mercury* says that little by little the figure of the joint surplus debt for the two former Canadas has swelled from $10,000,000 to an amount which is variously estimated, some ranging from $11,000,000 to $13,000,000. The interest on the maximum sum, accrued, [illegible], will be $1,000,000, four-ninths of which, or $500,000, falls on the Province of Quebec.

—The *Revolution* says that, in connection with the new firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., a [illegible] and a brokerage exchange for ladies are about to be established in the upper part of New York city, where women can buy and sell stocks, and do all the financial business which they have heretofore had to transact through men, or run the gauntlet of Wall street.

—A female school-teacher in [illegible], Conn., flogged a boy for contumacy, and accidentally put out his eye. The boy's father sued for damages, and got judgment for $[illegible]. The teacher would not pay, and was put on the jail-limits. The pupil's father can't pay, being rich, but will not [illegible]. She sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, to ascertain why she cannot be liberated upon taking the oath that she has no money.

—New Hampshire will fast on Thursday, April 7; the same day as Massachusetts; and Vermont on Friday, April 15. In his proclamation, Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, says that the [illegible].

—[illegible] "Married, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 19th instant, in the presence of the Saints, Elder Brigham Young to Miss J. E. Martin, Mrs. I. M. Pendergrast, Mrs. R. M. Jennings, Miss Susan F. Cleveland and Miss Emily F. Martin, all of the county of Berks, England."

—The [illegible] of Cork, Ireland, appears to be very [illegible] "marched 'in military array,' with bands and torchlights, cheering for the Irish republic."

—Sir Moses Montefiore publishes in London an appeal which he received from Jerusalem. It is signed by the representatives of all the Jewish [illegible] fallen upon the city. Hunger rages within, and water cannot be obtained for money. [illegible] assistance in this time of sorrow and affliction.

—The University of California is to consist of five colleges to be known as the California Hall, the College of Letters, the College of Agriculture, the College of Mines. To these are to be added the Astronomical and Magnetic Observatories, the Faculty Lodge and the houses of the professors. The colleges are to be each two stories high, with basement and [illegible], supported by iron girders, and thoroughly earthquake proof. All the materials to be used in the construction of the university are of home manufacture and production, with the exception of the glass, which must be imported.

—A process has been discovered in which sulphuric acid is used in the manufacture of whiskey from corn, by which treatment the quantity of whiskey is increased from fifteen and sixteen to eighteen and nineteen quarts per bushel. The article proves to be a most deleterious poisonous compound. When put through the usual course of rectification, it corrodes and destroys everything with which it comes in contact. An alcohol manufacturer, in attempting to use the compound, found that it rusted the copper still to such an extent that the fluid which came forth was highly impregnated with copperas.

—A remarkable case of long life and premonition of death is reported from [illegible]. An old man of 106 years [illegible], perfectly healthy, smoked his pipe, and then went out to see his son, who was working in the field, to tell him that he (the father) would die [illegible], at the same time telling the son how the funeral was to be conducted, and who should bear him to the grave. The son, seeing the old man's good humor and health, laughed at what he considered a whim. Nevertheless, when he returned home at night, he found his father dead. The mother relates that he had returned to the house, desired a drink of water, had fallen asleep in his chair, and never woke again.

—On the 4th of next month an important conference of the friends of woman suffrage will meet in the Fifth Avenue Hotel New York "to devise measures for the union and co-operation of all the friends of woman suffrage throughout the republic." As [illegible] the American Equal Rights Association, the National Woman's Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association. Of these the presidents are respectively, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Many of the leading advocates of woman suffrage strongly support this movement for union.

—The following curious editorial announcement appears in the White Pine *Daily News*, a Nevada paper, of March 16:

"APOLOGETIC.—At the present writing we are in the midst of the most terrible storm we ever experienced anywhere. The atmosphere is not intensely cold, but [illegible]. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to crave indulgence of our friends with the deficiency in this issue of the *Daily News*. Every man is in his place, all industriously working in the compositing to bring out some sort of publication, to keep up the proper daily appearance."

—A statement having been published that "the *Cumberland Presbyterian* denounces the practice of licensing colored preachers to preach, a custom just introduced, as unchristian and unauthorized by the Bible, confession or [illegible] government," the [illegible] says: "One presbytery had licensed some colored men to preach to their own race. We called attention to this as irregular, instructing them to *the people of their own color*, claiming that, according to the Bible and confession of faith, they should be licensed without any restrictions, just as other men."

—A recent report of the French Minister of War details the progress of the schools in the education of the soldiers of the French Army. The primary regimental schools were attended by [illegible], and those of the second degree by [illegible] pupils. General Le Bœuf points out that these numbers are 24,125 in excess of the figures of 1868. Of those who were utterly ignorant, [illegible] have learned to read during the year, 17,[illegible] have learned to read and write, and 11,879 to read, write, and cipher. We also find, [illegible] headings, that 17,[illegible] have gone through the grammar course, 6,[illegible] through the [illegible] course, 6,[illegible] through the geographical course, 4,706 have learned military history, 3,[illegible] geometry, 2,[illegible] field fortification, and [illegible] plan drawing—all in the regimental schools.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill which provides that "A divorce may be granted upon the petition of husband or wife when they have lived apart for five years consecutively prior to filing the [illegible]." [illegible] support, and for three years' separation of parties previously divorced from bed and board under the law. In all cases of divorce from matrimony arising under this act, where a decision is made [illegible] agreement of separation exists, the Court shall give effect to the same in making its decree [illegible] of a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and in all such cases the Court shall make such decrees respecting alimony and allowance as, having regard to the circumstances of the parties, shall appear just and reasonable. Either if the divorced parties can marry again, as if the other were dead."

—Catharine E. Beecher, Secretary of the American Woman's Educational Association, has issued the following notice for a meeting on the 29th inst.: "The women of this city are invited to meet the managers of the American Woman's Educational Association, to hear a [illegible] of suitable [illegible] for women, which are [illegible], and to consider [illegible] proposals; and also to consider various modes of [illegible] affording to elevate the [illegible] domestic employments, to train women [illegible] for their distinctive professions [illegible], and also to prepare her to gain honorable independence in various employments suited to her sex."

—That [illegible].

## [illegible]

[illegible] has begotten to another beautiful [illegible] combination [illegible] its discoverer, M. Knoop. It promises to give to silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics all shades of yellow, from bright orange to bright brown. We are not told how it was brought to light; whether by intention or accident, like some other members of its family. That splendid green, that dressmakers and their patrons know as "gas green" was stumbled upon by luck. A certain dyer, Cherpin by name, was trying to turn to practical account a fine aniline compound that baffled all attempts to render it fast. It was a fine color, but there was no fixing it. Cherpin tried all he could think of. [illegible] knowledge of dyeing or chemistry, suggested that as he, to "fix" his pictures, used hyposulphite of soda, this same salt might fix the blue dye. Cherpin made a trial of it. Imagine his astonishment at seeing his [illegible] blue change under the soda salts, into a gorgeous green. And the best of it was that the new color was fast.

—The San Jose (Cal.) *Mercury* of March 18 says:

"The Chinamen, in their new location on Vine street, have probably about sixty tenements erected, and more are being put up as fast as Celestial muscle and skill can rear them. Their quarters are laid out in small streets, and great activity is displayed in building. No white carpenters are at present employed. The Asiatics seem to use the square, saw, plane, and hammer with skill. Immediately after removing to their present quarters they employed a 'Caucasian' carpenter at $4 a day, who thought he had a good thing for the winter, supposing, of course, that he would build all of their tenements. While engaged in constructing the first one, he observed the Celestials noticing everything he did very closely, sitting on their haunches in a circle round him, and apparently deeply interested. When he had finished the cabin, the boss Chinaman came up to him and said, 'Welly good; you go now; savee now allee samee Melican man. Chinaman carpenter works one dollar.' The proud Caucasian had, of course, to pack up his tools and travel, as his employer had discharged him; but he [illegible] that they had not learned the carpenter's trade in their brief study of it, and that his services would again be called into requisition. But he was doomed to disappointment. Imagine his astonishment, on returning to note what progress they were making, to find that they had constructed several cabins, each of which was an exact copy of the model he had furnished them. They had learned the trade. The carpenter formed the opinion that Mongolian patronage could not be depended on."

## PERSONAL.

General Joseph E. Johnston has gone into the real estate business with two other ex-Confederates.

—The [illegible] Academy vacated by [illegible] has been [illegible].

—There are now living in Maine, in good health, [illegible] brothers named Lambert, aged respectively 96, 91, 87, and 79 years.

—The Rev. C. B. Stafford died in Rochester, Ill., last week, having been a Baptist preacher forty years, in all of which he never received any salary.

—Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., has made such marked success as an amateur actor that a false report has gained currency in England that he intends to adopt the stage as a profession.

—Henry Ward Beecher declined the proposed addition of $5,000 to his salary, it is said, because his congregation would, in case he accepted, require him to give up lecturing and writing for newspapers and magazines.

—Pio Nono told Lord Amberly that he should like to make the acquaintance of his father, Earl Russell. The latter, however, being one of the staunchest opponents of the Roman hierarchy, declines the invitation to visit the Holy Father.

—Professor Henrik Hertz, an eminent Danish poet and dramatist, is dead. He had been for many years in the enjoyment of a government pension of $1,500. He was the author of "King Rene's Daughter."

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: "The reason that Colfax has not given receptions this winter is, perhaps, sufficiently explained by the fact that a baby carriage from Ohio was sent to him by express a few days ago. It has not Ben. Wade yet."

—Mr. Overbeck brought royal gifts to his bride, Miss Dahlgren. The Emperor of Austria sent her a diamond ring, and the happy bridegroom gave her two sets of jewelry, the diamonds she wore at the wedding, a set of diamonds and pearls, and a set of topaz, the latter having a [illegible] belonging to it, with the topaz cut like a cameo, making it a [illegible] of great value. The other two sets were [illegible] than those mentioned, but still very elegant. He also brought [illegible], valued at [illegible], [illegible] style of wrapper can be made, [illegible] one to the bride and the other to Mrs. Dahlgren.

—The Philadelphia *Sun* has printed a [illegible] unpublished letter of General Anthony Wayne, dated at Haverstraw, near Stony Point, October 1, 1780, in which he thus refers to Benedict Arnold and his treachery: "I can't say that I was much shocked on the occasion. I had long known the man; as early as 1776 he produced a conviction in me that honor and true virtue were strangers to his soul, and however contradictory it may appear, he did not possess either fortitude or personal courage. He was naturally a coward, and never went into danger but when stimulated by liquor, even to intoxication; consequently not capable of conducting any command committed to his charge."

—An "apostle of health," or, as the Germans express it, an [illegible], named Ernst Mahner, over 70 years old, has recently delighted the citizens of Mayence with an exhibition of his powers of endurance, by swimming in the Rhine [illegible] the 6th of March. A [illegible] to support himself while in the water. Before the time of exhibition, Mahner announced that he had been fasting for a number of days. He went through his task with a good will. Mahner is still in perfect health.

—A singular trial has lately occupied the attention of the Cassel courts. The third son of the ex-Elector of Hesse and the Princess of Hanau, Prince Wilhelm of Hanau and the Princess of [illegible]-Schaumburg were married on the 28th of January, 1866. The ex-Elector allowed his son a sum of 10,000 thalers yearly. The marriage was unfortunate, and at the end of the year it was annulled. A formal divorce took place in May, 1868. The Elector then refused to pay the 10,000 thalers yearly to his son, and the latter, therefore, brought a suit against his father. In the first instance he lost. He then took the case into the Court of Appeals at Cassel and won.

—A most [illegible] statement is going the rounds of the papers about the Empress. It is declared she is occasionally driven by stress of time to wear the same dress twice. The abyss of misery into which Her Majesty has fallen can be imagined after reading the following description of the dress she wore at the Tuileries the night her [illegible] was played: A straw-colored tulle dress spangled with silver; a [illegible] pale colored gros grain trimmed with tulle and surrounded by a garland of [illegible] flowers, viz.: auriculas, primroses, heaths, and red leaves,—the tunic caught up by trails of flowers; a border of cowslips and auriculas; diamond pendants on the neck, bowers and diamond bow-knots in the hair.

—In a discussion on the tariff, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Thursday, Mr. Johnson, of California, "made an appeal on behalf of the farming and wine-growing interests of California. Among the best gifts to man was generous wine. It elevated him to a level with the gods, and made him 'dwell in mansions in the skies.' In all ages of the world, to sit down in peace under the vine and fig-tree had been the ambition of those wishing happy repose. The juices of the grape made men love one another, and raised them from sordid earth to sit in sweet communion with the gods, where they saw all below them in most pleasing colors, and the heavens filled with [illegible] fields of never ending beauty. [illegible] these and other encomiums on good wine, he pleaded the interests of the wine-growers and farmers of California."

## POLITICAL.

There are ninety-three Democratic candidates for Sheriff in Polk County, Oregon.

—Montgomery Blair is not only anxious to run for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District, but he is ready to run on any ticket that will take him.

—The negroes in the Wilmington (N. C.) District are thinking of running John P. Sampson, a man of their own color, for Congress, in place of O. H. Dockery.

—The Mobile *Register* says there are only "two methods by which a conquered people can regain their sovereignty, and they are both before us for a choice. They are the ballot and the sword. No [illegible] thinks of the last one—the time is not yet for it. But the other is within our reach, and perfectly practicable as well as peaceful and lawful weapon."

—A conference of the "Conservative" press of South Carolina was held at Charleston, a few days ago, at which it was suggested that an anti-Radical State Convention, for the purpose of nominating the State ticket, should be held at Columbia on the 15th of June next. A resolution was adopted, "That this convention recognizes the legal right of all the citizens of the State, irrespective of color, to suffrage. That this conference recognizes the legal right of all the citizens of the State to office, subject alone to personal qualifications."

[illegible] The following are the tickets which have been put in nomination:

| | *Republican.* | *Democratic.* |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Marshall Jewell | James E. English |
| Lieut. Gov. | Morris Tyler | Julius Hotchkiss |
| Sec. of State | Hiram Appleman | Thos. M. Waller |
| Treasurer | David P. Nichols | Charles M. Pond |
| Controller | Jas. W. Manning | Seth S. Logan |

In addition to the above, a new Legislature is to be chosen, to consist of twenty-one Senators and the members of the Lower House. The present Senate consists of fourteen Republicans and seven Democrats; and the House of 133 Republicans and 105 Democrats. The Administration is Republican, having been elected last year by majorities ranging from 411 on Governor, to 3,000 on other candidates. The contest for Governor was between the same candidates last year as now. Mr. English, the Democratic candidate, has made the following exposition of his views on the Fifteenth Amendment:

"He considered that a settled matter. The amendment was ratified and made a part of the fundamental law of the land, and no amount of opposition was going to affect its practical operation. For himself, when in Congress, he voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he foresaw the result. He cast that vote with a clear perception that the removal of slavery from the District was but the first step in its complete abolition throughout the country, and that the [illegible] would naturally result in their enfranchisement. He [illegible] that Democrats everywhere should accept this result and [illegible]. They had more to gain from the enfranchisement of the negro than the Republicans. The Republican is an aristocrat, and the negro knows it. He has no more friendship for the African, only as he can use him. On the contrary, the Democratic party is composed of the working men of the country. The negro is thrown into close relations with that class. He sees the white Democrat and the negro working together in perfect harmony in the holds of our ships, along our wharves, [illegible] everywhere where labor is employed. The negro naturally has more confidence in the white man that manifests a friendship for him by working with him, and is influenced by him. [illegible] his vote will be cast with the laboring man's party, which is the Democratic party. The Democrats will, therefore, gain the [illegible] by his enfranchisement. [illegible]"

It is understood that English is looking toward a Presidential nomination, while Jewell, the [illegible].

## WASHINGTON.

### The Tariff Bill.

### Hooper on the Mormons.

### The Cadetship Question.

### Politics in and Around Congress.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Two-thirds at least of the members and Senators take THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and all express delight at your change of type. The newspaper press of this country seems to have taken a contract to put out the eyes of the present generation.

SCHENCK AND THE FUNDING BILL.

General Schenck expects not to be a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives. While this correspondence has had reason many times to say that the prejudices and opinions of General Schenck make his will and ability dangerous at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, it is yet true that in his long public life he has been invariably candid, courageous, and responsible.

CARPENTER AND CONKLING.

Two Senators have recently distinguished themselves by fine efforts in behalf of the constitutional construction of public matters—Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Conkling, of New York. The latter drove Sumner to the wall on the Census bill, and he has joined his efforts to those of Carpenter, against the admission of Ames, of the Mississippi, Senator. Ames was the Military Governor of the State, a non-resident, and he had the power to reject any member of the Legislature whom he might claim to be improperly elected. Clothed with such absolute powers, he had the bad taste to request himself to be sent for six years to the Federal Senate, and, as the constitution expressly says that a man must be a resident of the place where he is elected, the Judiciary Committee reported against Ames. At once such blind and dumb partisans as Howard, of Michigan, [illegible] Drake, of [illegible], reared their frontlets and cried that the Judiciary Committee was an impediment to progress. [illegible] Conkling on this subject was close and severe; that of Carpenter full of his originalities of statement and fierceness of satire. These two men are amongst the most cultured and disciplined of the Senate, and they are enemies to pretty snobs and idiocy alike. Howell, the Iowa Senator, has made a good maiden effort here. Wright injured himself in advance by a silly tariff [illegible] protection [illegible]. Fenton, of New York, is singularly unlike Conkling, his colleague, in an important respect; he is forever office-hunting in the interests of his set, while Conkling pays no attention to this petty business. I am bound to say [illegible] greatly improved the public service by the manner of his innovations. He and Oliver P. Morton turned out Defrees from the Government Printing Office, routed Brown from the Sergeancy-at-Arms, and revolutionized time-honored places of trustful [illegible], and there has been a reign of doubt, mistrust, and bitterness ever since. Now Cole is trying to drive Gorham out of the Secretaryship of the Senate, and the worst form of caucus corruption and scandal has invaded the vestibules of the Senate. Neither has Morton covered himself with laurels here, and his late Senatorial career is crooked and flippant past the limit of demagoguery.

GENERAL WALKER.

General Walker, the new Superintendent of the Census, has already begun to put his office in order, and the best results are expected from his well-known industry, decision and method. He is but 29 years of age, slight, wiry and handsome, and he was a staff soldier with Banks and several other New England Generals. His father was a member of Congress, and a man of philanthropic and intellectual bias, and the General was formerly a school teacher and an editor at Springfield. During the war he received five wounds, one of which, from a shell, broke five bones in the hand, and the healing of this wound was attended with the partial ossification of the palm. He is a thoroughly alive, modest, and cheerful gentleman, and an ornament to the country of which he is so bright an exemplification. Mr. David A. Wells had the honor to have been one of the first appreciators and encouragers of Mr. Walker, whose writings upon financial and commercial subjects had elicited his admiration.

HIGH TARIFF MORALS.

Kelley and Horace Maynard, both members of the Ways and Means Committee, alleging that for years they have known of cadetships being peddled by their colleagues, but neither of them thought the matter of enough consequence to call attention to it! This shows how the consciences of men, naturally high-minded, are perverted by associations with high tariff lobbyists. To see the buying, selling, drawing, winning, etc., etc., of the pig iron, salt and lumber interests every day, is to conclude that if a man sells out a cadetship he is merely a petty offender. Starkweather, another high tariff man, pleaded for [illegible] because he was from his (Starkweather's) district, and [illegible]. General Schenck was excused by some folks because he had been "a brave soldier of the Union." The prevailing nuisance is the brave soldier. Two-thirds of the men in that cadetship matter were of this class. Ezra, Schenck, Brooks, *et al.* If the brave soldier got his wounds for the purpose of parading them before a petit jury, he got them cheap.

A NEGLECTED M. C.

Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, with 141 votes for his expulsion from Congress, keeping his seat, too low and too dishonorable to realize! His name and his fact are mentioned at the breakfast tables of his colleagues. He keeps before the country, soiling the floor of Congress, touching the hems of the garments of his colleagues, a dreadful spectacle of moral leprosy. It is an outrage upon the House of Representatives that enough votes could be counted to save him, and that he keeps his seat after this rebuke passes decent understanding. This being took money to put in his purse by letting a mercenary man's son in the army of his country. Mr. Butler is a leader in the privileges of a legislator, and he is not ashamed of it. Yet, while he hugs his seat, there are members of Congress who affect to express astonishment at the current rumor that Congressmen generally will sell anything [illegible]. When this sort of astonishment is expressed I expect to point out Mr. Butler to an admiring world.

LOGAN'S COMMITTEE.

Two members of the Military Committee have behaved like men of honor, viz.: Logan, Cobb, Slocum, and Morgan, two of them Democrats. They have faced the music, shown no favors, and dignified the rank of republican legislators. The other members have been weak in the knees, and have helped to reduce the credit of their country. In this cadetship investigation most of the go-betweens were more guilty [illegible]. I want somebody advertised for to answer this question: How could such beings as Landon, for instance, go into the business of selling and buying cadetships without the presumption that they could "buy Congressmen like sheep?" The result proves that they were not wrong. And how wrong must our social conscience be when Whittemore and Golladay go home with a fair chance of re-election, and set up to be injured men because they were caught stealing?

LYING UNDER A MISTAKE.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, who has made the most careful and temperate, as well as the most effective speech on the reform side of the tariff question, brought the blush to Dionysius Dennis McCarthy's face, the other day, by charging that he had misrepresented the salt question at every stage of it. The inference was plain that he had done it intentionally, for such monstrous lying could only have been premeditated. McCarthy alleged that salt sold for a lower price at present that in 1860. He said:

"In New York in 1860 foreign salt sold at 22 cents per bushel in gold; to-day domestic salt is 22 cents in currency. In Boston, in 1860, foreign salt sold at 15 cents in gold; to-day domestic salt in Boston is 28 cents in currency. In Cleveland, domestic salt in 1860 sold at 32 cents in gold; to-day domestic salt in Cleveland sells at 34 cents currency. In Toledo in 1860 domestic salt sold for 38 cents gold; to-day domestic salt sells there for 36 cents currency. In Detroit in 1860 salt was 38 cents in gold; to-day 34 cents currency. Chicago, 1860, 63 cents in gold; to-day, 34 cents currency. Thus the fact is demonstrated that domestic production has overcome the advance by the tariff, and made salt cheaper generally throughout the country, at the West especially."

To this Mr. Cook replied, with equal courtesy and power, as follows:

"The difficulty with the argument is that the figures are entirely unreliable. My friend from Onondaga has been misled. The true figures are as follows: Price in Chicago in 1860, $1.25 per barrel; and from the time this tariff went into operation the price has averaged $2.50 per barrel of 5 bushels. The rate to-day is $2.00 per barrel, showing the price to have been increased from $1.25 [illegible] average price at [illegible] in Chicago has been 50 cents a bushel, including the barrel. I hold in my hand the latest quotation, which show that the price of salt is now 50 cents per bushel in Chicago. I beg leave to quote from the speech of my friend a sentence which meets my hearty concurrence:

"'There are more false facts current in the world than false theories.'"

Now, what should be said of a man who voted for stopping the salary and abolishing the report of Hon. David A. Wells, on the ground that the latter's statistics were imperfect, when he himself is capable of such barefaced misrepresentation as the above? I am free to say that I do not believe that Mr. McCarthy was misinformed in this matter. He is entirely capable of making his statistics; and his record on this whole salt question has been crooked, unreliable, and with malice aforethought. "If the salt has lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under the foot of men." This seems to have been written in the New Testament with a special reference to Dionysius Dennis O'McCarthy, the tyrant of Syracuse.

The speech of Mr. Cook, to which I have referred, is a model of quiet, gentlemanly, and methodical statement. It was almost entirely devoted to those portions of the new tariff bill which propose to legislate the farmer outside the pale of consideration by putting up the price of the lumber which makes his fences, the iron which enters into his plows and harrows, and lays his railroad to market, and the salt which cures his pork and beef. I hope [illegible] will print the whole of this speech, as a temperate yet vigorous arraignment of a monstrous injustice to the entire agricultural interest of the United States.

THE MORMON BILL.

This bill has passed, with the meat taken out of it, and there is not enough left in the shell to hatch a breach of the peace. The bill failed in material respects by reason of the absurd amendments put to it by one Hamilton Ward, a sort of Cheap John statesman from the interior of New York. Ward took occasion, during the debate, to advert to some of the gentlemen who fell afoul of his part of the bill, calling them "newspaper Bohemians." I never saw any Bohemian who would wrap so mean a coat as Ward's about so little of a man. The speech of Hooper upon this bill was an extraordinary performance, taking up the question of polygamy from the foundation of [illegible]. Adam, he said, married all the women that existed. Lamech, he alleged, favored the [illegible] of a Prince marrying two. And so [illegible] all the Geological years, Hooper traced polygamy as the great end of men and saints. It was the Pagan Greeks who introduced the wretched custom of one wife to one man. Some of the phrases in Mr. Hooper's [illegible] of the Mormon Paradise were quaint and vivid, and his speech was good to hear throughout for the [illegible] of it. Here is a good sample of the mingled humor and seriousness of this compendious defence of polygamy—which, by the way, was admirably discussed in your editorial of three weeks ago.

"Far be it from me to undertake to teach this learned House, and above all the honorable Chairman of the Committee on the Territories, great theological truths. If there be any subject with which this honorable body is especially conversant, it is divinity. I have heard more Scripture quoted here, and more [illegible] than in any other place [illegible] the plurality [illegible] commanded by the Almighty, [illegible] in the system of marriage now recognized by so many Christian nations, originated among the Pagans of ancient Greece and Rome."

Hooper's speech showed good workmanship and boldness of position in almost every portion, and for this dramatic way he wheeled the question of Mormon polygamy into the general arena of the social problem [illegible]. I quote contrary to my habit, because you will probably have received a [illegible] digest of this speech by telegraph, and will not care to print the whole of it:

"A man has arisen in our midst who claims to be a prophet of God, and a numerous community see fit to admit his justice and claim. It is a religious sect; it has to-day vindicated its right to live by works and achievements [illegible]. It brings forward certain new doctrines of church government; of baptism, even for the dead; of the marriage relation. Upon what point is it more probable that light from above would be given to our race than upon the marriage relation? The social problem is the question of the day. The minds of many of the foremost men and women of our day are given to the study of the proper position and relations of the sexes. [illegible] And while this is so; while thousands of the good and pure of all creeds and parties are invoking the divine guidance in their efforts for the good of our fallen humanity, is it strange that [illegible] the prayers of the righteous be answered? The Mormon people believe that God has thus spoken; that through Joseph Smith He has revealed the true solution of the social question of our day."

Congress listened to Hooper with due courtesy, and his speech was singularly free from [illegible]. Mr. Cullom did not press the [illegible] features of his bill, and it is probable that for the present the Mormon "scare" is over. But it has been a prodigious scare for the past month to the whole Mormon body. Brigham Young is said to have [illegible] to Mexico, to make arrangements for a removal. At last the Saints have rest for a spell. GATH.

## ARMY REDUCTION.

### General Sherman in Opposition to General Logan's Bill—Letter to Senator Wilson.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

General Sherman has sent the following letter to the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, [illegible] the bill of General Logan [illegible] now pending:

"WASHINGTON, March 25, 1870.

"*Hon. Henry Wilson, Chairman Military Committee, United States Senate:*

"DEAR SIR: I have been repeatedly urged by friends, and even by members of Congress, to give to the country my views of the bill reducing the number of officers in the army, which recently passed the House of Representatives, and of the speech with which General Logan accompanied it. It is positively prohibited to officers of the army to resort to the press in official matters, but it is eminently proper that you, who have requested it, should know my opinion of the matters involved, and, accordingly, I submit them to you in the form of a letter.

"The first defect of this bill is one of omission. The law of 1866, fixing the peace establishment, clearly described what the peace establishment should be. The Appropriation bill of March 3, 1869, broke up twenty regiments of infantry, and prohibited all future promotions and appointments in the staff corps till the prohibition should be removed by Congress. By the operation of this enactment all the staff corps and departments will cease to exist with the lives of the present incumbents, and very soon we will have insufficient Quartermasters, Paymasters, Surgeons, etc., to provide for the absolute necessities of the troops in the field. Congress should now fix some standard for these corps, and let us work to that standard. The assertion made by General Logan that the number of staff officers in our small army exceeded those of France and Russia, is aside of the truth [illegible]. Our army of 40 regiments would make two corps d'armee, six full divisions, of 12 brigades, requiring for actual service 1 General, 2 Lieutenant Generals, 6 Major Generals, and 12 Brigadiers; whereas, we have 1 General, 1 Lieutenant General, 5 Major Generals, and 8 Brigadiers. If you will send to the Congress library for *Hart's Army List* for 1869, you will find in the English army, estimated at 130,000 men, the names of [illegible] Field Marshals, 80 Generals, 149 Lieutenant Generals, 418 Major Generals, and 796 Colonels. The French army contained, at latest dates, 499 Marshals and Generals, 611 Adjutant and Inspector Generals, 661 Engineers, 215 in the Ordnance Corps, and other officers performing duties which correspond with those of our staff, amounting in all to above in the aggregate to 2,567 officers, exclusive of their Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. [illegible] corps and Surgeons in like manner, the North German [illegible] has 46 Generals, 51 Lieutenant Generals, 88 Major Generals, 115 staff proper, 85 Adjutants, 44 Engineer officers, 1,325 Surgeons, 567 Paymasters, and other officers corresponding with our staff, including the above, amounting in the aggregate to 2,317. I cannot imagine where General Logan got his figures, but, having himself alluded to foreign armies, it is right that this correction should be made right here. This bill provides for the absolute discharge of two Major Generals and two Brigadier Generals, leaving in the army three of the former and six of the latter. To compel the President thus to discharge four of his old Generals who have served under him, and who have fairly earned their commissions, will be the most ungracious task that was ever imposed upon the Executive; more especially, when he has just approved the order that those services are needed, and are not in excess of the army organizations. Our present heads of bureaus have now the rank and pay of Brigadier Generals, and this bill proposes to muster them out, or give them the hard option of dropping back to the rank of Colonel. None but a soldier can realize the cruelty of this measure, and to characterize such men as General Meigs and General Eaton as inspectors of shoes and bean soup, on the floor of Congress, is a taunt unworthy the place; for Congress itself has imposed on these very officers the same administrative and judicial functions [illegible] of learned judges. Hundreds of millions of dollars, and the most complicated principles of law, have been adjusted by them, saving millions of dollars to the National Treasury, and eliciting the hearty approval of the members of Congress who have witnessed their labor and fidelity. I need not constitute myself their advocate, for I have heard you bear testimony to the truth of the above statement. If Congress cannot afford to pay them the salary of Brigadier Generals, it should be so declared, and not based on the measure and importance of their work. To reduce an officer from one grade to a lower has hitherto been done only as the extreme penalty of the law, on conviction by a court, for some misdemeanor.

"I confess, when listening to the debate in the House of Representatives on the Army bill, and when an amendment was proposed to permit retired officers to hold civil office, I was pained to hear the remarks of members, who seemed to think it something very wrong. A law already exists forbidding the President from putting a retired officer on military duty of any kind, and by the bill now under consideration, it is further proposed that they shall not even be eligible to such petty civil offices near their homes, as their neighbors might choose to elect them to fill. Senator Carpenter, a day or two ago, applied to me for an order to put on duty a retired officer of his acquaintance, and I told him it was prohibited by a law of the present Congress. He was disposed to deny the existence of such a law, because he said it was "against humanity," and he would not believe it until I showed him the law itself. Now that these veteran soldiers are barred in one direction, it is proposed to cut them off in another direction. The Senate has just confirmed as Minister to Spain, General Sickles, who is a retired and crippled officer. By this bill he will be ousted, and all of these officers will be debarred from increasing their small pensions by earning the fees of civil offices, for which they may be eminently fitted, and whose salaries would, it may be, enable them to support their families. While the cry goes forth extending liberty and the franchise to all races and to all kinds of men, it is proposed to deny them to [illegible] their bodies to attain the result.

"In England, and in other lands which we call 'despotic,' the veteran officers and soldiers are eligible even to Parliament, as well as to all other civil offices, and are universally appointed to the civil list, without limit or condition, and without losing their half pay. [illegible] reason is there that a retired officer, whom the President cannot appoint to military duty, should not be a Postmaster of his village, Marshal of his city, Sheriff of his county, a Judge or magistrate, or hold some of the hundred thousand civil offices that necessarily exist under our Federal, State, county, and municipal governments? When I recall that in 1865 our National Government [illegible] $300 bounty for standing soldiers, [illegible] our States, counties, and towns [illegible] $1,000, and [illegible] our countrymen were [illegible] of our officers and men, I little dreamed that so soon as had the [illegible] time to be maimed and crippled, would be denied the simple privilege of enjoying the salaries as the government could afford. Then, nothing was too good for the gallant officer and soldier; now, how changed. General Logan intimates that the aggregate reduction of expenses by this bill will be $[illegible] a year. I assert that this bill makes no reduction of expense at all, for he himself says that the principle of this bill is to take from higher and to give to the lower grade of officers, [illegible] the bill touches no other items of expense. Death is already doing his work among our veterans, it being susceptible of proof that the late war, though they may have escaped bullet, [illegible] of like age and condition, who lived as civilians. The number of officers left in service of the organization one year ago was 622; the number in service to-day is 487, showing a diminution by death, &c., of 135. [illegible] there are 107 vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant, which can be filled from the list by allowing two First Lieutenants to a company, and the extra Captains, as now for Indian service, until the aggregate comes down by ordinary casualties to the standard of law. There are 64 vacancies in the staff corps of the army, which would be filled by promotion, and from this list, if the legal prohibition were repealed. When the retired list is increased to 300, as universally proposed, in the Logan bill as well as in all others, there will be places for 90 more of these officers. Thus 200 of the present surplus will be absorbed, and there will remain in excess only 285 of these. I am free to confess the army can spare 100 or more by reason of their proven unfitness for military service, leaving the surplus only 135, which is less than the casualties for the last year—so that there is no good reason why Congress should forcibly muster out any of these officers on the plea of economy. We have plenty of work, and more too, for every officer now in the Army Register who is willing and fit for his profession. I assert that, since the close of the civil war, no class of our people has conformed more cheerfully to the demand for economy on the part of the General Government than the army itself, and no class of men ever surrendered back the exercise of power and authority with more grace and patriotism than its officers.

"The very instance which General Logan quotes as proof of this. Many Captains and [illegible] but a few years ago were leading brigades in battle, or commanded divisions. Congress, in the reduction of 1866, generally allowed them to prescribe their [illegible] of rank at their own expense, so that the stamp of a Major General may be seen, as General Logan says, in the rank and file. Can this be a cause for a sneer on the floor of Congress? Is it not rather a source of national pride, that we have in our ranks, as Captains and Lieutenants, men who in war have already proved that they are qualified for higher command? At all events, there can be economy in this, for the law clearly provides that an officer shall [illegible] of the simple privilege of wearing the shoulder strap of his former grade. That only tells his fellow-citizens that he once commanded brigades or may be a division, in battle.

"I admit the Brevet system was shamefully abused about the close of the war, and Brevet rank was lavishly and recklessly conferred—it may be, in reward for political service, for family influence, and for other objects never sanctioned by the army itself. This was not the act of the army, but of Congress or the President of the United States, who may then have cheaply rewarded men who never heard a shot, but who wanted [illegible] fame. I believe that these Brevets do disturb the unity and harmony of the army, and they should never have been bestowed save for bravery in actual battle. Therefore, I am willing that they should all, bad and good alike, be abrogated; but it should not be accredited to economy, for Congress long since took good care that these Brevet commissions should carry no pay or recompense whatever. I do not object to a salary bill, or any bill Congress may, in its wisdom, adopt.

"I have strenuously endeavored to diminish the expenses of the army wherever or whenever my authority was adequate. I found, on my arrival here, my headquarters in a block [illegible] I now occupy [illegible] three rooms of the War Department building. I found a regiment of infantry in Washington, a company of artillery, and a company of cavalry. The infantry regiment is now in Arizona; the company of cavalry is to start April 1 for the plains, and the artillery company goes to Newport R. I., to replace troops sent to North Carolina.

"Personally, I occupy the same dwelling which General Grant did before me, which some kind friends in New York and Boston bought and presented me, and I have spent every cent, and more too, of the pay allowed me by law in keeping it up. I have endeavored to entertain my friends, come from what quarter they might, and have given some dinners, and some receptions, and hope to do so again at my own expense, not the people's. If my pay is reduced I may not be able to do it to the same extent hereafter, but never will I receive the courtesies or hospitalities of others unless I can reciprocate them. Invidious comparisons have been made between my salary and that of the Chief Justice and Cabinet Ministers. All I can say is that it is and has been a shame that a country with 40,000,000 of people should stint their Chief Justice and Cabinet Ministers as this government now does.

"The President himself assured me, before I came to Washington, that I could not live on my salary here if I had to pay the rent of a house, and in his annual message he called attention to the inadequate pay of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and inferentially of the Cabinet Ministers. If it lay in his power I believe this disparity would not exist an hour, and that he would not level down, but raise up. The demagogues, might, of course, cry aloud "Extravagance!" but the people would say Amen. The people of this country when appealed to are not mean. They want real economy and honest responsibility, and these are all allied to justice. I claim that I have earned my past and present pay; that during the war, when I commanded more men than the Duke of Wellington had in Spain, my pay as Brigadier and Major General was less than his private Secretary's, and was so small that, though I lived on a soldier's rations, my pay was not more than enough to maintain my family in Ohio. I did not complain of it then, nor do I now, but I believe that my present pay is not wholly for present work, but is in great part for past services. I will say the same for Generals Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, for all of our present general officers; and it is nobody's business whether they are married or single, or what use they make of their salaries. This is a consideration too contemptible for discussion. What money will pay Meade for Gettysburg? What Sheridan for Winchester and Five Forks? What Thomas for Chickamauga, Chattanooga, or Nashville? What American would tear these pages from our national history for the few dollars saved from their pay during their short lives? I honestly believe that the ranks of General and Lieutenant General should remain as incentives to honorable exertion to all time to come, and that to terminate these posts of honor during the lives of our war-Generals would be an act of unkindness to them personally which the country does not demand, but quite the contrary.

"I make this strong appeal, not for myself, but for the army and for my comrades. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"W. T. SHERMAN, General."

## THE LEATHER TRADE AND THE TARIFF.

### Considerations for the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Greeley, and Protectionists Generally.

*To the Editors of the Shoe and Leather Reporter:*

I want to have a short talk with the Committee of Ways and Means, now having under consideration a modification of our present tariff, and, as I have no time to go to Washington—certainly no time to wait around the lobbies and committee rooms—I wish to communicate to them through you; and this course has this further advantage—your paper is read by all whose interests are affected by the suggestions I have to offer, so that, if I make erroneous statements, they can be corrected.

There is a proposition before this committee to repeal the duties on *hides and skins, i. e.*, the raw material of which leather is made. The objections to this measure are: First, that "*it is really a measure of protection, under the guise of free trade;*" if only the leather manufacturers would acknowledge that they required protection, and would pledge themselves politically to favor the protective policy, why, then, Mr. Greeley and others would favor [illegible] the duty on hides; otherwise, these gentlemen [illegible] that, *if hides are admitted free, leather should be free also.*" This is understood to be the position of General Schenck, the Chairman of the committee.

The misapprehension on this subject comes from improperly classifying the trade. The bark leather tanner and the morocco manufacturer are classified as belonging to the same general trade—when in fact their trades and interests are widely different, as may be seen when we consider that all leather made from bark, such as sole, belt, harness, and the like, obtain their tanning material from our own forests, while the morocco and light leather tanners obtain their tanning material from Sicily, and pay 10 per cent duty to the government, beside paying the cost of transportation, which, from its bulky nature, is very considerable. In addition, the colors are made from imported drugs and dyestuffs, some of the most important of which pay one and two hundred per cent duty. Under these circumstances we can understand why the *bark tanners* will be best served by free trade, while the *sumac tanners* must be protected, or they must stop.

This is the short way of stating the case, but there are certain consequences and reflections which grow out of these facts, to which attention should be called.

It is true that bark tanners do not require protection to enable them to supply this country with their leather; it is also true that but for the effect of a false protective system they could extend this trade almost indefinitely with other countries. The machinery which enters so largely into the cost of their tanneries is made of iron, steel, brass, and copper, all of which are so enhanced in price by the operation of our tariff that they find it difficult to compete with tanners in England, who not only get these important articles at about one-half our cost, but [illegible] and from the same general cause, get their labor for 25 per cent less than we do. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, when the late rebellion broke out we had commenced to supply England with our heavy sole leather in very considerable quantities, and it is now believed, if we can get our raw material (hides) free of duty, so soon as the currency shall become stable, and [illegible] its legitimate effect upon the price of labor, we shall again make sole leather one of the chief articles of export from this country.

Our policy is by no means so clear with regard to goat and sheepskin manufactures. They obtain not only their raw goods but their tanning material from abroad, and as they would, under a free system, have to compete with not only England with its cheap machinery, but with France and the German States with their closest proximity to the source of supply, having also a much cheaper labor market, the result could not be doubtful; as before suggested—they must discontinue. Would this be just to this class of manufacturers?

The first impulse would say, if these gentlemen have engaged in an unprofitable and unnatural occupation, let them suffer. But who induced them thus to embark their fortunes? Has it not been the policy of our government? Who is responsible for this policy? It would not do for us to throw this responsibility on a faction or party; for the action of the government is binding on the whole people, and is, in both a moral and legal sense, their action, and binds us all.

When, however, General Schenck, or Mr. Greeley, or others, attempt, by a general trade classification, to make bark tanners responsible for the misfortunes of the goat and sheepskin manufacturers, they do an injustice. There is this further consideration which should and must ultimately influence legislation on this general subject. *We are making bark-tanned leather for the world cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere*, and as this is a very large proportion of the aggregate consumption, it is both our policy and duty to secure this portion of the leather manufacture.

England, France, and the German States can supply the demand for all light goods, such as morocco, hatters' linings, the finer calf, [illegible] to better advantage than we can. Why should we not ultimately be permitted to make this exchange, and thus employ and appropriate what nature has given us so profusely to the best advantage?

It is said that France and the German States discriminate against our heavy bark-tanned leather by discriminating duties, their reply is [illegible] against us, and we only retaliate.

When the policy of our government shall be to extend and promote trade with all nations, [illegible] will be easier than to-day [illegible] such an adjustment as will make [illegible] country the bark tanners of the world.

I do not speak on this subject thus hopefully without cause; for I know that, while Mr. Cobden was in France negotiating the reciprocal free trade treaty with England, this question was up for consideration, and those having the largest interest in [illegible] in France were then quite willing to apply the principles of that reciprocity treaty to this country on leather.

We have not, however, [illegible] to infer that they will not give us free exchange, [illegible] we have made them the offer, and the offer will ultimately come from one nation or the other, and this so soon as statesmen and not mere politicians shall govern.

This absurd attempt to import goat skins from Calcutta [illegible] from Italy to make morocco in [illegible] competition with the nations of Europe [illegible] be charged to the account of the legitimate tanners of America—that is all I insist upon.

If our government deems it expedient to foster us [illegible] restrictive duties on our raw materials, and thus prevent us from competing with our rivals—the English tanners—in the markets of the world, we must and will wait until better counsels prevail.

J. B. SCHULTZ.

## TRAGEDY IN NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

### A Young Man Who "Loved not Wisely but too Well" Shot Dead by His Paramour—The Fair and Frail Murderess then Commits Suicide by Shooting Herself.

*New Bedford, Mass. (March 20) Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

A terrible tragedy, followed by a suicide, was committed at the boarding house of Mrs. Cornelius Webster, early last evening. The victim was Theodore L. Parker, of the firm of C. A. & L. Parker, a young man aged but 21 years, and the slayer and suicide was Mrs. Laura W. Chapman, a daughter of Mrs. Duffy, aged about 40 years. The parties had been intimate for some months past, and had been frequently together in the streets, and although there is no positive testimony in regard to any improper intimacy between them, yet it is reasonable, under existing circumstances, to suppose such to have been the case. Mr. Parker was a regular boarder of the house, having lived there for the past eighteen months, and Mrs. Chapman was in the habit of taking her meals there [illegible] No. 56 South Second street. [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon, the two [illegible] together [illegible] the street, and entered the house, [illegible] afterward went to [illegible] to procure the [illegible] with which the deed [illegible] among whom were Parker and Mrs. Chapman sat down to supper at the [illegible] table. About half-past 6 the two arose from the table, passed through the sitting-room, into the front entry of the house. Almost immediately three distinct reports of a pistol were heard, and the family rushed into the entry just in time to see Parker [illegible] and fall. Mrs. Chapman was then standing near Parker, with a Colt's revolver in her hand, still smoking from a recent discharge. The pistol was taken from the woman by a male boarder, and she then passed into the sitting-room, and with the cry, "I am shot," fell on a lounge. Parker was carried into an adjoining bedroom, and almost instantly died without uttering a word. Dr. E. P. [illegible] was called, and, upon examining Mrs. Chapman, found that a pistol ball had passed through her abdomen, the ball going completely through her body, the wound being evidently inflicted by her own hand. She was made as comfortable as possible, but immediately went into a succession of fainting fits.

The house at the time was a scene of confusion. In a little bedroom off the sitting-room lay the form, stark in death, of him who a brief hour before was in the full vigor of manhood. In the front parlor, in a fainting condition, was the woman, unconscious for the time being of the terrible deed she had perpetrated, while in the sitting room was the surviving brother, already [illegible] completely stunned with grief at his sudden and irreparable loss. He had parted from his brother at 6 o'clock, and was summoned to the house after the murder, only to find his brother cold in the embrace of death.

The weapon used was an ordinary sized Colt's revolver, apparently new, and three shots were discharged, two of which took effect in the person of Parker, one passing through the upper portion of his right arm into the chest, and the other entering the small of the back. Either was sufficient to cause death. Mrs. Chapman's wound was pronounced to be of a serious nature, and medical assistance was promptly given her. What passed in the entry prior to the shooting is known only to the woman, and she is very reticent on the subject. Shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Chapman was seized with violent pains, and confessed to Dr. Jonson that [illegible] of a mixture of arsenic and laudanum. [illegible] were administered, and at midnight, although she was in intense agony, there was thought to be a chance for her recovery. She lingered however, only until this morning, when death put an end to her sufferings.

The body of Mr. Parker was taken in charge by Coroner Kimball, and an inquest [illegible]. Orville G. Parker, brother of the deceased, testified, as follows:

"Last saw my brother alive at 6 p. m., when he left the store. Was called from the store shortly before 7 o'clock, and then saw him on the bed dead. Know nothing of the circumstances of his death, and never saw the pistol before. Had seen my brother and Mrs. Chapman on the street together, and had endeavored to induce him not to go with her on account of her bad reputation. [illegible] they were in the habit of walking up Fifth street to Walnut and down to Second street. My brother said he knew of no way to get clear of her unless he walked with her as far as [illegible]. Know of no troubles between them. My brother was in good spirits all day and [illegible] as usual."

Mrs. Chapman's husband left this city some years ago as an officer of ship Early, and has never returned.

## The Sheriff's Office.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

Whether the office of Sheriff of this county is vacant or not, is a question of some importance to the public, and of special importance to several individuals. I propose to show that it is not vacant. I assume that Mr. Fischer has gone to parts unknown, and that whether he will ever return, and if so, when, is also unknown,—in fact, that he has absconded.

The provisions of the statute upon the subject are Chap. 27, Sec. 3, Revised Statutes, 1845: "If any officer of a county shall remove from and permanently reside out of the same, his office shall be deemed vacant, and such vacancy shall be filled as in other cases." Chap. 99, Sec. 18, Revised Statutes, 1845: "In case of a vacancy in the office of Sheriff by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, the Coroner shall do and perform all the duties," &c. Act of November 5, 1849: "That whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of Sheriff of any county of this State, by death, resignation, or removal of any incumbent, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County Court of such county immediately to notify the Governor of that fact, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy," &c.

I know of no other provision of the statute upon the subject. Lawyers will all agree that the word "removal," as used in the statutes, means the removal of the incumbent from the office, not the removal of the individual from the county, a "removal" effected by some court or officer by law invested with the power to remove.

In the case of Balance vs. Loomis et al., 22 Ill. R. 82, the very question was before the Supreme Court of this State. It appears by the case that one Compher, Sheriff of Peoria County, had absconded, and Cleveland, who was his Deputy, was sought to be enjoined from executing a deed of some real estate which had been sold by Cleveland upon an execution which came into his hands after Compher had absconded.

The Court says, page 86: "Until the office of the Sheriff was declared to be vacant by a court of competent jurisdiction, or until an election was held and a successor was elected and qualified, the Deputies of Compher might, we think, discharge the duties of the office. The fact that the Sheriff had absconded had not been judicially determined, nor had a successor been elected and qualified, and persons having process could not certainly know the fact; and to hold that he had absconded, that the Deputies ceased to have power to act when he absconded, would render all their acts void from the time he left the county. They were officers *de facto*, and while acting as such, their official acts will not be inquired into in a collateral proceeding [illegible] of the office of their principal was vacated by direct proceeding."

I scarcely need add that a brief sheet of paper with Judge McAllister's name signed to it, not made as part of [illegible], without notice to anybody, and without inquiry as to facts, is in [illegible] form known to the law, is not that kind of [illegible] proceeding which the Supreme Court mean as necessary to vacate an office.

## The Mineral Wealth of Great Britain.

In the following are given the amount and value of the minerals raised in [illegible] Great Britain in the year 1868, the value of coal being calculated at the actual cost of it at [illegible] before any charges for movement are added:

| | Tons. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Coal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iron ore | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tin ore | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Copper ore | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lead ore | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zinc ore | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iron pyrites | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gold quartz | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Arsenic | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gossans and ochres | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wolfram | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fluor spar | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Manganese | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barytes | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Coprolites | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Salt | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clays, fine and fire | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Earthy minerals not returned (estimated) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| The total value of the minerals produce | | [illegible] |

The following shows the quantity and value of the metals obtained from the ores above enumerated:

| | Tons. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, pig | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tin | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Copper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lead | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zinc | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Silver | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gold | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other metals (estimated) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total value of metals produced | | [illegible] |

The absolute total value of the metals and coal, with other minerals, not including [illegible] lime, building stones, [illegible] produced in 1868, was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the metals | [illegible] |
| Value of coal | [illegible] |
| Other minerals and earths, [illegible] barytes, etc. | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

During the year 1869 the following were the important exports of coal and metals obtained from British ores, as compared with exports of the previous year:

| | 1869. | 1868. | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal (tons) | 10,287,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iron, pig | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] wrought | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Copper, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lead, pig | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zinc | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

There is a family in Rochester, [illegible] a member of which applies at the Post Office [illegible] from four to six times a day, [illegible].

## RAILROADS AND ELEVATORS.

### The Rights of Consignees and Owners of Grain.

### The Warehouse Law of Illinois.

### Decision of the Supreme Court in the Vincent Case.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1869.

*Opinion filed January, 1870.*

Vincent et al. v. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company.

1. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has no authority to impose an additional charge of [illegible] dollars per car for delivery of cars at the National Elevator in Chicago.

2. The act of 1867, entitled Warehouses, held to be constitutional.

3. When a [illegible] Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

Clearly it does not; but [illegible] What points are to be [illegible] line of a railway for the [illegible] under this law? [illegible] the consent of the [illegible] track, and such side track [illegible] For most purposes this is [illegible] but not in reference to this statute. A railway company [illegible] ably, refuse to allow the property to lay down a side [illegible] with its own rails, but when [illegible] sideration, it has once consented, and, as in the case before [illegible] the connection to be made, to be laid for the use of [illegible] ground, and in order to transfer heavy articles of freight, [illegible] side lot and side track had [illegible] readiness for the receipt of [illegible] we say that such side track [illegible] as a part of the line for the [illegible] undeniable statute. There [illegible] should not be so regarded [illegible] if the elevator stood [illegible] belonging to the railway [illegible] case does it make to the [illegible]

[illegible]

It is the duty of every railroad company [illegible] company can be permitted to deliver grain to an elevator of its own selection, in place of that to which the property has been consigned.

The Legislature, however, has made this matter a subject of legislation, and thereby placed this question beyond all controversy. Section 22, of the act entitled "Warehousemen," passed February 18, 1867, contains the following provision:

"It shall be unlawful for any railroad or railway company to deliver any grain into any warehouse other than that into which it is consigned, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof; and it shall be the duty of said party or parties, at the time of shipment of said grain, or before it reaches its destination, to give notice to the railroad or railway company, by card on the car, or otherwise, of the warehouse into which said grain is to be delivered; and for the failure to deliver the grain according to the direction of the owner or consignee thereof, such railroad or railway company shall be liable to the warehouseman to whom the same should have been delivered, for two months' storage of all such grain so consigned or refused, and also to such warehouseman and to the owners of such grain, for all other damages either of them may have sustained by reason of such refusal or neglect of said railroad or railway company, including all lawful expenses incurred by him or them in prosecution of any suit or suits against such railroad or railway company to recover the penalties or enforce the provisions of this act."

If, under the common law, there could be any doubt in regard to the duties of railway companies in cases of this character, this statute sets them at rest. So far, however, as concerns the duty to deliver to the warehouse to which the grain has been consigned, where such delivery is practicable, it is really but declaratory of the common law, and is doing only in the additional remedies it gives to secure the performance of the obligation. As to what that obligation is, it certainly leaves no room for controversy. It is urged, however, by the counsel for the company, that this act does not mean that railway corporations shall deliver grain at points on their line [illegible]

## RAILROADS AND ELEVATORS.

### The Rights of Consignee and Owners of Grain.

### The Warehouse Law of Illinois.

### Decision of the Supreme Court in the Vincent Case.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1869.

Opinion filed January, 1870.

Vincent et al. v. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company.

1. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has no authority to impose or collect demurrage charges per car for delivery of cars at the National Stockyards in Chicago.

2. The Stockyards, another warehouse, held to be a common carrier.

3. When a railroad takes grain consigned to Chicago, it is tantamount to delivery to a public warehouse, and the liability of the road as such ceases when it has been consigned.

4. Shippers of grain in bulk in cars may be restrained by injunction from delivering to any other warehouse than that of the consignee, or other one designated in their warrants, and from measuring grain in the cars, and from charging more for such than the proper rate of warehouse, or for other and imposed upon other warehouses.—Reversed. Decree for.

Mr. Justice Lawrence delivered the opinion of the court:

This was a bill for an injunction brought by the appellants against the appellee. The defendants demurred to the bill. The motion for an injunction and the demurrer were heard at the same time. The demurrer was sustained and the bill dismissed, whereupon the complainants appealed.

The substance of the bill is briefly and correctly stated in one of the arguments for appellees, as follows:

The complainants own and occupy a warehouse in the city of Chicago, known as the Stockyards, which they have been engaged for the past eighteen months, and since Chapman's warehouse, located on Canal street, burned last October, in receiving and storing grain in bulk in cars, and in delivering the same from the cars, without measuring or weighing the same, and without the use of scales, and without charging more than the proper rate of warehouse, or for other and imposed upon other warehouses, for such services. The defendant, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, is a common carrier, and owner of the Stockyards, and has been and is now, since the burning of Chapman's warehouse, the only railroad in the city of Chicago, and the only one which could and did, at the time of the burning of Chapman's warehouse, and at the time of the filing of the bill, deliver grain in bulk in cars at the Stockyards. Prior to the burning of Chapman's warehouse, the complainants had been in the habit of receiving grain in bulk in cars at the Stockyards, and delivering the same to the owners, or their order, without measuring or weighing the same, and without the use of scales, and without charging more than the proper rate of warehouse, or for other and imposed upon other warehouses, for such services. The defendant, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, has

## COMMON COUNCIL.

The New Bridewell—Improving Streets—Lonergan's Claim Allowed—The California Excursionists.

Colonel Thomas W. Grosvenor Appointed Police Court Prosecuting Attorney.

The Sewerage of 1870.

The regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night. Present: Aldermen Cox, ... Powell ... Gill ... McCauley, and Mr. President.

The Mayor returned without his approval the ordinance confirming a conveyance made to ...

The ordinance was reconsidered, and was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

THE NEW BRIDEWELL.

The following communication from the Mayor was read and referred to the Committee on the Bridewell:

DEPUTY CITY CLERK.

A communication was read from the City Clerk, stating that he had appointed John G. Moody as Deputy City Clerk, subject to the approval of the Common Council.

Mr. Moody was duly confirmed.

The adverse report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys on the resolution of Ald. Woodard and McCotter, requiring that no street shall be ordered improved ...

The matter was discussed at great length.

Ald. Dixon moved that the reports be referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 9 ...

The majority report was then adopted—yeas, 32; nays, 2—Woodard and McCotter.

CLAIM OF THOMAS LONERGAN.

Ald. W. S. Powell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report of the Finance Committee on the claim of Thomas Lonergan, recommending the payment to him of $1,300, had at the previous meeting been placed on file.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays 6—as follows:

Ald. Bengley moved the previous question on the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Woodard moved that the ... be waived ...

The engrossment was waived, and the order for the payment of the money passed—yeas, 26; nays, ... Daggy, Holden, Woodard, McCotter, and McCauley.

THE CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONISTS.

On motion of Ald. Holden, the rules were suspended, and he was permitted to introduce the following, which was read and placed on file:

POLICE COURT PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

The following communication from the Corporation Counsel and City Attorney was read:

Colonel Grosvenor was confirmed.

Ald. Herting offered the following, which was adopted:

On motion, the Council adjourned—yeas, 17; nays, 14.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House reopened last evening, with an immense audience in attendance upon the occasion of the first performance of the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" by the Fox Troupe, with Charles Abbott as Clown, C. K. Fox as Pantaloon, ...

The piece will be repeated this evening.

To-night Mr. Mayo plays Richard in "Richard III." ...

THE MINSTRELS.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

DETECTIVE REEVES arrested Chris. Kennedy, a young man about 18 years of age, in a saloon near the Michigan Southern depot, yesterday afternoon. ...

LAST EVENING was the occasion of the yearly rental of pews in the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor. ...

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, on yesterday afternoon, opened bids for the construction of a new roof for the west wing of the Court House, ...

MR. MILTON FOSTER, one of the gentlemen arrested in a gambling house the other evening, ...

FREDERICK WEISCK, who had his throat cut by thieves on Western avenue, near Kinzie street, some time ago, gave a detailed account of the attack made upon him to a large audience in Turner Hall, on Sunday. A collection was then taken up for his benefit, and $83 was realized.

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION of many friends, Dr. Haisfeldt will repeat his lecture on the "Pernicious Results of the Woman's Suffrage Agitation," in Centenary Church, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. No admission charged, and all who wish to know the Doctor's position on the subject can hear it in very plain English by being present.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING of Law Lyceum of Chicago the following were elected officers for the ensuing term: President, Fred L. Kimmey; Vice President, M. D. Flaherty; Secretary, J. L. Manning. Meetings of the society are held every Saturday evening, at Rooms 16 and 19 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle street.

THE FRIENDS OF REV. A. L. STONE, D. D., of San Francisco, will be pleased to learn that he is expected to arrive in town on Thursday morning of this week, and has engaged rooms at the Sherman House. On Thursday evening he will deliver his lecture entitled "The Sunset Land," in Farwell Hall.

THE LADIES of the Woman's Home will give a "calico party" this evening, in the hall of that institution, for the purpose of aiding to furnish the home. They invite all gentlemen and ladies friendly to the object to attend. Tickets at the door. Music by Great Western Light Guard Band.

D. KLINTWORTH, President of the Allgemeine Colonisation Association of Chicago, and at present one of the committee of the society, ... to leave this city on or about the 4th of April next, for the purpose of selecting, in the Pacific States, a location for the colony, which is expected to number at least five hundred people. He will visit Northern California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and will return in about six weeks.

JAMES F. TRACY, of Lyons, was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with carrying on the business of contractor and builder for two years without paying the government special tax. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

REV. DR. ... will lead the noon prayer meeting, to-day, in the lecture room of Farwell Hall.

THE GAMBLING HOUSE of Fred Sloan, No. 152 Dearborn street, was visited by Sergeant Lull and a posse of policemen, last evening. George Ames, a well known knight of the city, James Jones, S. W. Williams, Eugene Hartman, John Vannette, and John Johnson were captured. They will have a hearing at the Armory this morning.

## BOARD OF POLICE.

A Funny Alderman Suggests the Hanging of Certain Policemen.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, the President, T. B. Brown, in the chair. ...

Plans and specifications for the repair and reconstruction of the old engine house at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets were adopted, and the Board of Public Works was requested to proceed with the work at once.

The following communication was received and placed on file:

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The petition of P. A. Schumacher, to be appointed a special policeman for the protection of his own property, a saloon at No. 497 North Clark street, was, on recommendation of Superintendent Kennedy, referred.

The case of Detective John J. Kelley, charged with neglecting to return stolen property taken from a prisoner, was continued one week, it being now on trial in the Recorder's Court.

The case of Patrolman Michael Walsh, ...

The resignation of Policeman Sebastian Butsbach, of the First Precinct, was received, and, on motion, accepted.

The Board then adjourned.

## AN EXCITING SCENE.

A Man and Woman Descend from the Sherman House Roof on a Small Rope.

Another fire escape was placed on exhibition at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. The apparatus seemed to consist simply of a manilla rope about an inch in diameter, one end of which was securely fastened upon the roof of the hotel, on Randolph street, while the other end was held fast upon the ground by two or three men across the street. At length the operator appeared on the cornice with a stout leather belt under his arms, the belt attached to a brass tube, the latter having been previously "threaded" upon the rope. ... An immense concourse of people had assembled to witness the performance, ... shouts of approval.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Three Buildings More or Less Damaged.

ON SECOND STREET.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, fire broke out, from some unknown cause, in the two-story frame building No. 266 Second street, owned and occupied by Philip Gravy. Loss, $300; insured for $1,000 in the Home. ...

ON THROOP STREET.

The alarm from Box No. ..., at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a fire in the basement of the building No. 18 Throop street, ... It is said, an incendiary.

## SPORTING MATTERS.

BILLIARDS.

The following is to be commended equally for its interest and its brevity:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

J. W. COON.

BASE BALL.

The Active Base Ball Club holds a meeting this evening, at room 8, No. 79 LaSalle street. Important business is to be transacted.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for March 28, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institution. ...

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

## New Music.

The three pieces by Root & Cady, advertised in another column, are evening ...

## THE LAW COURTS.

A Prisoner Claims Release From Jail on Judge McAllister's Late Order.

The Case of "The Blondes" Called, but Continued at the People's Request.

Breach of Promise—Mistaken Creditors—False Arrests—Criminal Matters.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Charles D. Rhodes et al. v. Schooner John Kilderhouse. Contract of affreightment. This was a libel filed by Rhodes & Bradley against the schooner, for damages sustained by the breach of an alleged charter of the schooner for a voyage from Cleveland to Chicago, with a cargo of coal, at the rate of $1.15 per ton. ...

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re John D. Rice, bankrupt: This was a petition filed by Bowen, Whitman & Winslow, creditors, for leave to withdraw their proof as general creditors and to be allowed to make proof as secured creditors ...

Discharged—William Foster, of Chicago; Paul Burnham, of Chicago.

Denial of Bankruptcy—Henry Wiggers, of Chicago.

Proceedings dismissed—David A. Butterfield, of Elgin; Rupp Harper, of Sandwich, DeKalb County.

Discharge refused—Frank C. Higgins, of Chicago.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Mary C. Roberts v. George M. Chamberlain. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. ...

SUPERIOR COURT.

FALSE ARREST.

Jefferson Farmer v. Edmund F. Nexen, Jacob R. Shipherd, and Charles B. Shedd. Action of the case instituted, with damages laid at $25,000. ...

ALLEGED FORGED DEED.

Frederick Murphy of Lake County, Indiana, v. Caroline M. Trowbridge et als. ...

REAL ESTATE CASE.

Abial L. Cook v. David R. Flint, and heirs of the late George Mannicre. ...

EXECUTING A CONTRACT.

Laura Anderson v. E. De Pere Swan et als. ...

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

Sarah A. Schnebly v. Corbin West et als. Decree appointing William C. Dow receiver of the issues and profits of the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 14, 39, 14 east, property in controversy.

RECORDER'S COURT.

OUR LOST SHERIFF—A PRISONER ASKS RELIEF.

The People ex rel. William Green v. Conrad Folz. Writ of habeas corpus issued upon petition of relator, who is in custody of the Sheriff by virtue of a mittimus signed by Justice Moore, on a charge of larceny of a cow. ...

"The Sheriff of each county in this State shall have the custody, safe keeping, and charge of the jail within the county, and of all prisoners in such jail, and may appoint a Jailor under him, and remove him, at pleasure, for whose conduct he shall be responsible."

GUILTY MEN SENTENCED.

James McCarthy, indicted on charge of burglary, at the dwelling house of Anna Brownlee, whence he took a ten dollar watch, the property of one Mina Goodenough, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to the County Jail for three months.

A LAND OWNER CONVICTED.

Francis Edwards, a large property owner, was tried on an indictment charging him with the larceny of several thousand feet of lumber, ...

THE "BLONDES" NOT IN COURT.

Pauline Markham, E. W. Eldridge, Alexander Henderson, Archibald Gordon, and Lydia Thompson, better known as "the Blondes," ... The case was continued on application of the people.

ACQUITTED.

Patrick McGuffin, indicted for larceny, was tried, found not guilty, and discharged. ...

NEW SUITS.

Richard Bailey v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Case. Damages laid at $10,000.

LETTER FROM AN ATTORNEY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your law report (Recorder's Court) of the 24th ...

## THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

... Cyrus Marion and Charles Granger, suspected of being the parties who committed the recent burglaries at Belvidere and Harlem, were held for trial in bail of $1,000 each.

The case of Charles Williams, charged by Sergeant Foley, of Pinkerton's force, with burglary, was postponed under bail of $1,500 until the 30th inst.

James McCarthy, charged with stealing some clothing from a house on Fourth avenue, was held in bail of $500.

WEST SIDE COURT.

John Hurst and John Worth are professional cock-fighters. ...

Philip Young and Nicholas Trimmer were arraigned on a State warrant, charged with stealing brass boxes from railroad cars. The case was continued, and bail fixed at $500.

Frank Seneman, charged with stealing railroad iron, and Albert Weil, charged with receiving the same, were fined $100 each.

John O'Neill, also charged with being a railroad iron thief, was held for trial in bail of $500.

Charles White, a vagrant, was fined $100.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

The victims of Captain Fox's Saturday night raid on the North Side houses of prostitution were arraigned ...

## HOTEL PERSONALS.

Among the arrivals at the ... Hotel yesterday, were the following: ... A. C. Boyd, Mass.; C. Bierstadt, Niagara Falls; C. S. Davis, Burlington; M. Evans, Kingston; H. C. Diehl, Urbana; C. Gilmore, Rock Island; J. P. Hawes, Atlanta; R. G. Jordan, Wheeling; W. S. McKnight, Bloomington; G. P. Mason, Rochester; R. S. Newman, Rockford; M. M. Parsons, Springfield; Dr. A. Reynolds, Clinton.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: ...

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: ...

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: ...

## The Growth of the American Piano Trade.

From the New York Tribune, March 16.

Notwithstanding the unusual and general depression of trade, the total amount of sales in 1869 is fully equal to the business of the preceding year, and it is a noticeable fact that, in the instance of several of the largest manufacturers, a large increase of business is exhibited. ...

New York, the Empire City of the Union, possesses in the world-famed mammoth manufactory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, not only the most extensive establishment in the United States, but, in the fact of this firm returning, as made and sold during the year 1869, ... Boston, the "Hub," ... the establishment of Messrs. Chickering, possesses the second largest piano manufactory in the United States, while Baltimore has the third in that of Messrs. Knabe & Co.

| Name. | Location. | Amount. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

—Daily Star.

## Bank Locks.

From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.

Joseph L. Hall, Cincinnati:

SIR: You claim that you have caused to be fairly picked, one of our No. 2 Automatic Locks in Chicago. ...

SARGENT & GREENLEAF, Manufacturers of the Magnetic, Automatic and other Bank Locks.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 24, 1870.

## FORTY-FOUR POUNDS TO THE INCH.

How Men Die in Compressed Air—How it Feels to Have too Much to Breathe.

Three men who have been here at work in the air-chamber of the east bridge pier at St. Louis, have died from the effects of working in the abnormal atmosphere. In the inquest that was held on the body of Theodore L. Baum, the following interesting testimony was elicited. Dr. Louis Baur says:

"I am not in condition to advance positive views on these cases. I am still engaged in the investigation of cases, and, therefore, must reserve my full opinion for a future occasion. As far, however, as I have advanced, it seems clear to me that the affection by which the laborers in the air-chamber are attacked is chiefly attributed to the change from a very condensed to a comparatively rarefied atmosphere. There is no evidence of suffocation, for I learn that, whilst at work in the air-chamber, the working men do not suffer in the least from want of air, nor from any oppression of breathing.

"There is with the pressure a compression of atmosphere—a superabundance of respirable air. The trouble commences when they return to the surface. ...

"I have to offer no explanation why the spinal cord, and eventually the brain, suffer more from this derangement in the circulation than other organs. ...

"The fact that different individuals are differently affected by these influences does not change my views in the main. ...

Mr. W. K. McComas, superintendent of construction on the bridge, being sworn, states: "I saw Baum the day he was taken to work, and had him sent to the hospital the same evening—Tuesday last. ... The pressure of the air is 43 to 44 pounds. We have no trouble with those who have been in before. ..."

... "Ordinarily, the effect of working in the chamber is not at all serious, and has been a matter of jesting allusion among the men engaged in the chamber, who style the muscular contraction of the back, which sometimes ensues, 'the Grecian bend.' ..."

## The Supreme Court and the Legal-Tender Act.

Washington (March 27) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Important action in reference to the legality of the Legal-Tender act will soon be taken in the Supreme Court, and it is more than probable that the recent decision of the Court will be reversed, although, of this nothing, of course, can be known. Attorney General Hoar on Friday moved that the Court take up all cases ... The decision promulgated some time ago, requiring all debts and contracts made previous to February, 1862, to be paid in gold, was signed by Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford, Fields, and Grier. The last named has since retired. The dissenting opinion was signed by Associate Justices Miller, Davis, and Swayne. If the cases involve the same question embraced in the one already decided, it is fair to presume that the court will stand: Chase, Nelson, Clifford, and Field against Miller, Davis, Swayne, Strong, and Bradley.

## PACIFIC COAST.

Central Pacific Railroad Bridge Repaired—Death of General Geo. H. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has completed its temporary bridge over the American River.

A motion has been carried by the Legislature of British Columbia, that Canada should purchase Alaska and the State of Maine.

Major General Thomas, Commanding the Department of the Pacific, was to-day attacked by an epileptic fit. He is reported in a critical condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—General Thomas died at 8 p. m. of apoplexy.

Steamboat Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A private despatch from New Orleans says the steamer ... sunk at the mouth of Black River, on Sunday morning. No lives lost. The boat was owned by Thomas and George Eas and Henry Dokerman, of this city, and valued at $8,000. Insured for $6,000 in Pittsburgh offices.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.


Dr. Munroe, of Louisville, Ky., has just discovered a rheumatic compound, which is warranted to cure, or money refunded. For sale at retail by leading druggists throughout the city. Wholesale by Fuller, Finch & Fuller's. Full description on first page.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.


## MARRIED.

HYLAND—CUNNINGHAM—...

## DIED.

LEONARD—In this city, on the 28th of March, ...

HAZLEWOOD—...

GEORGE—In this city, March 28, ...

SULLIVAN—In this city, March 28, Mary, wife of Michael Sullivan, ...

TRUESDALL—At Elgin, Kane County, Ill., March 28, Charles Truesdall, father of Drs. J. N. and W. H. Truesdall, aged 68 years.


## AUCTION SALES.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., On TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29. At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

150 Rolls Brussels, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets. 50 Rolls Canton Matting, AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. On WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30. At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, AT AUCTION, By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., On THURSDAY MORNING, March 31, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS, SILKS, HOSIERY, POCKET CUTLERY, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31. At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auction & Commission Merchants, 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st., Will offer at Auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 9½ a. m., a very attractive sale of Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Linen Hdkfs., And White Goods. Particular attention is called to a fine line of 130 pcs. BLACK and COL'D ALPACAS, and HAMBURG CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' SPRING CLOAKS.

520 CASES Men's, Boys' and Youth's, Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, Of every style and quality, at Auction, by Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 9½ a. m. ... GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG & CO. REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE Of Furniture, Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors, Crockery, Cook and Heating Stoves, ... AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, March 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., At our Rooms, 68 South Wells-st. D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL FURNITURE DEALER, AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, March 29, at 10 a. m., at Store 433 South Halsted-st., corner Bunker. D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO. HANDSOME FURNITURE, ... EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 161 West Madison-st.

By W. B. LANGLEY. Pawnbroker's Sale AT OUR AUCTION HOUSE, ... J. D. ABRAHAMS, Pawnbroker.



## AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Late Mr. Bradbury's Charming Cantata of ESTHER, THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN, WILL BE GIVEN AT Crosby's Opera House, APRIL 11, 12, 14, 15.

Admission, with Reserved Seat, $1. For the benefit of the News Boys' & Boot Blacks' Home.

The sale of Seats will commence on MONDAY morning, April 4, at Root & Cady's Music Store, No. 67 Washington-st.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

CONCORDIA MÆNNERCHOR. GRAND OPERA. THE MAGIC FLUTE, By W. A. MOZART. Crosby's Opera House. APRIL 4, 5, and 8, 1870. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, GRAND MATINEE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. ... Lessees and Managers. COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE FOX PANTOMIME COMPANY AND KIRALFY TROUPE. HUMPTY-DUMPTY, and HICCORY-DICCORY DOCK. CLOWN, the celebrated ... CHAS. ABBOTT. PANTALOON, ... C. K. FOX. ...

Look for announcement of the return of Parepa-Rosa Grand English Opera.

FARWELL HALL.

LECTURE. REV. A. L. STONE, of San Francisco, Will deliver his Popular Lecture, entitled "The Sunset Land," IN FARWELL HALL, On Thursday Evening, March 31. Sale of tickets to commence Wednesday at Farwell Hall Ticket Office.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Proprietor and Manager. This evening and Wednesday Matinee, THIRD WEEK OF THE GLORIOUS COMEDY FROU FROU! FROU FROU! ...

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE POPULAR TRAGEDIAN, MR. FRANK MAYO. Tuesday—Shakespeare's great five-act Tragedy, RICHARD THE THIRD: Or, THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD. RICHARD THE THIRD ... MR. FRANK MAYO. ...

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS. First week of the intensely laughable sketch, NITROUS OXIDE. FIRST WEEK OF Bob Hart on the 15th Amendment. FIRST WEEK OF CITY LIFE. Last week of the greatly successful burlesque, MAZEPPA. SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY! ... BENEFIT OF BOB HART.

FARWELL HALL.

ORATORIO OF THE CREATION. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1. ... CHICAGO ORATORIO SOCIETY ... Haydn's CREATION ...

PROF. C. MIEL'S Third French Lecture. ... SUBJECT: "RACINE." SINGLE ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

AUCTION SALES. IN NEW YORK.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms: Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts. Art Galleries: Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. B. CONE & CO., ... This extensive stock will be found to comprise 125 VEHICLES, ...

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, ...

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR ELIZABETH. ... CLAPLIN BROS., 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ...

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-...

FOR SALE—NO. 16 MICHIGAN-ST. ...

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND ON FAVORABLE terms ...

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—100x180 FEET, COR. ... HUBBARD & JACKSON, ...

FOR SALE—NO. 124 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Washington and Madison-sts. ...

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NO. ... HUBBARD & JACKSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 81 WABASH-AV.—THREE-story and basement brick dwelling. ... HUBBARD & JACKSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST.—LOT ... HUBBARD & JACKSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—50x128, SOUTH ... HUBBARD & JACKSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—50x125 FEET, SOUTH ...

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—50x125 FEET, NEAR Thirty-second-st. HUBBARD & JACKSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE, NEARLY new, on North Side, ...

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTY ...

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—FINE ...

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-... SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—UNION-ST., CORNER SIXTEENTH-... SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY. ...

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—WALNUT-ST. ...

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON WESTERN-av. ...

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT ...

FOR SALE—HANDSOME GOTHIC RESIDENCE ...

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—24 FT SOUTH ...

FOR SALE—50 WARREN-AV.—A HOUSE OF 8 rooms ...

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A FINE IN-... 

FOR SALE—SOUTH BRANCH DOCK PROPERTY. ...

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE SPLENDID NEW brick, swell front houses, corner West Monroe and Paulina-sts. ...

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—... N. A. WILLIAMS, No. 18 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TO TRADING MEN—MISSOURI lands, ... JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF ...

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—...

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, 8 MILES WEST ... CLAPLIN BROS., 132 Clark-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY HOUSE and stable, with lot, in Lake View, ... DR. C. KNAPP, Lake View.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES IN 4, 38, 13, TWO MILES ... JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES IN SEC. 8, 38, 13, ...

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND COTtages at a bargain. ...

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—A COTTAGE, ...

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, KIMball jump-seat top buggy ...

WANTED—CAVALRY HORSES WILL PAY $130 per head, subject to inspection. ... BENHAM & PATTERSON.

FOR SALE—HARNESS AT $12 PER SET. GOOD as new. ...

FOR SALE—HARNESS AT $10 PER SET. GOOD as new. ...

WANTED—ONE GOOD, SECOND-HAND EXpress wagon immediately. ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD DRIVING horse, sound and gentle, ...

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF ...

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

13 ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. Three minutes' walk from Post Office. ...

28 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a room for gentleman and wife; ...

207 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD, WITH UNFURnished rooms ...

366 OHIO-ST.—VERY NICE SUITE OF ROOMS ...

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH BOARD, A SUITE ...

A DENTIST DESIRING BOARD IN A CENTRAL ...

PARTIES SEEKING BOARD OR ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, ...

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM BY A YOUNG gentleman ...

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENTLEman and wife. ...

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN FROM THE East ...

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ON THE North Side ...

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK FOR TRANSPORTATION purposes, ...

TO LEASE—20 FEET OF DOCK ON THROOP-st. ...

TO LEASE—A DOWN TOWN DOCK, THE SOUTHwest corner of Harrison and Wells-sts., ... GODEN, SHELDON & CO., ...

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PARLOR ...

BOARD—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, South Side ...

BOARD—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM OR SUITE ... HARRY WELLINGTON, ...

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MACHINIST PLEASE STATE ...

PERSONAL—A FRIEND: NOTE DID NOT REACH me in time. ...

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT, 90 WASHINGTON-st. ...

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON WEST JACKSON-ST. ...

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY ...

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, HYDE Park ...

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST, AS A PRIVATE ...

TO RENT—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT ...

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2-STORY AND BASEment house ...

TO RENT—DOUGLAS PLACE—WHOLE OR part of house ...

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTly situated ... WOOD, LAWRENCE & CO. ...

TO RENT—78 WABASH-AV.—HOUSE HAS 10 rooms ...

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WHO WILL board the owner ...

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1108 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICEly furnished ...

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE—FROM MAY ...

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE—ON WEST ...

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling ... J. H. DUELLE & CO., ...

TO RENT—THE BOARDING HOUSE, 81 THIRD-av. ...

TO RENT—THE 1-STORY COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS ...

TO RENT—A LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME house ...

TO RENT—HOUSES IN THE NEW MARBLE front block ...

TO RENT—MAY 1—HOUSES NOS. 43 AND 45 ... E. H. CUMMINGS, ...

TO RENT—MAY 1—A FURNISHED MARBLE front house ...

TO RENT—HOUSE 522 WABASH-AV., NEAR ...

TO RENT—HOUSES NOS. 257 AND 259 WABASH ...

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ...

TO RENT—GOTHIC HOUSE, NO. 228 MICHIGANav. ...

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ...

## TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING NOS. 170 and 172 Wabash-av., next to Mason Dome, suitable for any business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 229 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASHington-st. ...

TO RENT—STORE WITH BASEMENT, NO. 22 East Madison-st., from the 1st of May next. ...

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES ON RANdolph-st. ...

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORES ...

TO RENT—STORE NO. 18 STATE-ST., CORNER ...

TO RENT—BRICK BARN IN REAR OF 18 MICHigan-av. ...

TO RENT—86 SOUTH WATER-ST., THE SECOND, third and fourth floors, ...

TO RENT—DOCK, WITH RAILROAD CONNECtions, ...

TO RENT—TWO NEW, NEAT AND WELL-FINISHed stores ...

TO RENT—PART OF STORE NO. ... 

TO RENT—FROM 1ST MAY, STORE 101 WASHington-st. ...

TO RENT—FINE MARBLE-FRONT STORE, NO. ...

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 129 ...

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE SECOND FLOOR AND ...

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE ON STATE-ST. ...

TO RENT—STORES—TWO FINE STORES ON the northeast corner State and Twentieth-sts. ...

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE-ROOM AND 13 UPper rooms ...

TO RENT—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND 3 upper floors ...

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING ROOMS, ...

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH gas, stove, for one or two gentlemen. ...

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICES, ... W. M. HOWLAND, ...

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board. ...

TO RENT—A MAN WISHES A PARTNER IN a nicely furnished room. ...

TO RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room ...

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED LODGing room, ...

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN POPE'S Block, 137½ Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall. Apply at Room 27.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE WANTING HELP OF ANY NATION, for the city or country, or on boats, inquire at 129 Van Buren-st.

A PRACTISED WRITER DESIRES COPYING OR other writing, either at home or in an office. Address W V, Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. ...

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME. A WONDERful invention has just been brought out ...

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD BROken and also good watches, ...

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. ... I. GELDER, 254 South Wells-st. ...

WANTED—SOME ONE TO BUY A DRUG STORE ...

WANTED—TO BUY A COTTAGE, OR SMALL ...

WANTED—SOME PERSON TO ADOPT A healthy child ...

WANTED—TO ADOPT—ANY ONE WISHING TO adopt ...

WANTED—AT THE GREAT EMPORIUM FOR help, ...

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF STOVES AND hardware ...

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF 12 years' experience ...

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $4,000 ...

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000—A SMART, ENERgetic business man ...

PARTNER WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER in the drug business, with $3,000. Address W P G, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EXTRAORDINARY INducements. ...

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRM NOW ENGAGED in manufacturing a staple article, ...

PARTNER WANTED—$500 TO $1,000 REQUIRED. ...

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAM MAYNARD, Clairvoyants, 133 Jackson-st.

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT and Inspirational Counsellor, ...

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSEY ...

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORrectly told, ...

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARpets, etc. ...

FOR SALE—FURNITURE (NOW, HALF CASH) ...

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS, TO WORK ON THE ... D. L. WELLS & CO. ...

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT children, ...

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO ...

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION Agency, ...

WANTED—25 MEN FOR KANSAS, ...

WANTED—2 GERMANS, SCANDINAVIANS, ...

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, A BOY TO ...

WANTED—A COPYIST. RAILROAD MESSENger, ...

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, BETWEEN the ages of ...

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN, ALSO LIVE men ...

WANTED—AT THE BARNES HOUSE, CORNER ...

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD LABORers ...

WANTED—CLERKS, PORTERS, DRIVERS, ...

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A BOY ...

WANTED—A SOLICITOR WHO CAN SHOW A good business ...

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN. ...

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED AND ONE INexperienced ...

WANTED—2 ACTIVE MEN AS SALESMEN WHO ...

WANTED—OYSTER MAN—A GOOD OYSTER ...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY WITH ...

Trades.

WANTED—25 GRANITE CUTTERS IN THE COUNtry. ...

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAKERS. ...

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ...

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER. ...

WANTED—PLASTERERS. APPLY AT CORNER of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE PAINTER; ...

WANTED—10 OR 12 SHOW-CASE MAKERS, ...

WANTED—A COAT MAKER, TO GO IN THE country. ...

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS carpenters. ... THOMPSON BROS.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY AS BOOKKEEPER, ALSO a smart American Protestant girl, ...

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 121 MADIson-st., ...

WANTED—A PERSON FULLY COMPETENT TO take charge of an infant, at 264 North La Salle-st. Call to-day, from 10 to 1.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL 13 OR 14 YEARS OLD, to take care of baby. Must be neat and honest. ...

WANTED—A LADY FOREWOMAN TO TAKE charge of ... Inquire at North Pier Box Factory.

WANTED—4 COOKS, 6 GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework; ...

WANTED—TO-DAY—TWO LAUNDRY GIRLS, ... LADIES' HELP EXCHANGE, ...

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SEWING MAchines, to make ladies' underwear. ...

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON NECKties and bows; ...

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. ...

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. Apply at 63 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AT 227 MICHIGAN-AV., A NORWEgian or Swede woman as cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—TWO WILLING GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second-work ...

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron ...

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. ...

WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR SWEDE girl ...

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework ...

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL WHO fully understands ...

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. ...

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework ...

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL to do general housework for two in the family. No children. Good references required. ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, at 273 East Indiana-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND—STOCK OF books, notions, fancy goods, and variety store, ...

A HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN A LONG established real estate office. ...

A WHOLE OR CONTROLLING INTEREST IN AN extensive printing office, ...

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE ON the North Side, ...

A MEAT STALL IN A FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND meat market, ...

BAKERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class bakery ...

BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 244 South State-st. A good bargain, owner intending to leave the city.

FOR SALE—LINSEED OIL WORKS, CORNER Jackson and Clinton-sts. ... FERGUSON BROS., ...

GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF A SALOON FOR sale. Address SALOON, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR sale, and store to rent. Apply at 63 Blue Island-av.

GROCERY STORE ON THE NORTH SIDE FOR sale. ...

GOOD BARGAIN—A GOOD, PAYING BUSIness, ...

HARDWARE—A STOCK OF GENERAL HARDware, stoves, tin ware, iron, glass, and wagon stock, ...

LEASE, GOOD WILL, AND FIXTURES OF AN established ...

PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE AND GOOD WILL ...

RARE CHANCE—A CENTRAL CORNER DRUG store ...

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABlished real estate office ...

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN ESTABLISHED ...

THE ... STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A ...

TANNERY ON ... RIVER, 40 MILES NORTH of Oshkosh, ...

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE for city property ...

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A ...

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting, ...

FOR SALE—H. B. SMITH'S PATENT MACHINery. ... W. K. MANNING.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES OF ALL SIZES, ... A. JAMES & CO., ...

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF IRON AND woodworking machinery, ...

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A LOW WATER ...

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN with (English) ...

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN LATELY ARrived ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, ...

SITUATION WANTED—TO COUNTRY MERchants—...

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GOOD JOBBING house, ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper, ...

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TAIlor ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER, MARried, ...

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN ...

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER AND BOOKkeeper ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ENTIRELY ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO SEW ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent young lady ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family. ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... 

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT American lady as housekeeper ...

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT German girl ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—OF THE NORTH ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN a private family. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A small private family, ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, ...

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY TO MALE AND female ... HENDERSON & CO., ...

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR PATENT ...

AGENTS WANTED—ENERGETIC LADY agents, ...

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES SENT FREE TO either sex, ... EMAX & CO., ...

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ability and energy ... GEO. W. ROGERS, ...

## WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR GENERAL ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF drugs or clothing, ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TO STATIONERS ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES ON ...

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND SMALL SAFE ...

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE—TO PRINTERS—ONE Hoe super royal cylinder printing press, ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS FIRE proof safe, with burglar chest. ...

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER GALENA, ALL ... Union Steamboat Company, Chicago.

FOR SALE—$1,200 WORTH OF A MANUFACtured article for $500 cash. ... NEWELL, ...

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH A VIEW TO PURchase—A custom and boot ... W. H. TAYLOR, 73 Market-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A HOUSE of 10 or 12 rooms ...

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THREE YOUNG men, ...

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM OR suit of two rooms ...

WANTED—TO RENT—IF PARTIES WHO have ...

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE of a few rooms, ...

WANTED—TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, FOR 12 months ...

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON WEST or North Side. ...

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping ... Address F F J, Tribune office.

## FINANCIAL.

$3,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, ... H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON real estate. GEO. H. ..., 111 Clark-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upwards. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 78 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME, REAL estate, chattels or collateral securities. ...

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upwards ... JOHN MATTOCKS, ...

SHORT LOANS, 30, 60, OR 90 DAYS, ON ALL good securities, ...

TO LOAN—$1,200, FOR 6 OR 8 MONTHS, AT ...

WANTED—$1,000 OR $1,200, FOR ONE, TWO or three years. ...

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, ...

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, A LIVER-colored setter dog, ...

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE owner can have by proving the same and paying for this advertisement. ...

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—SATURDAY ...

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE of Charles ...


## WASHINGTON.

Bill to Admit Texas Passed in the Senate.

Action by the Senate in Relation to the Income Tax.

The National Bank Men and the Funding Bill.

A Hearing Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Senate Debate on the San Domingo Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Word that General Thomas died last night was received early this forenoon. It caused deep and unfeigned sorrow, and has been the subject of general conversation. Friends who knew him well, and officers and soldiers who served under him, talk of the old hero in pain and tenderness, and strangers to him, men who knew him only by his grim and sturdy appearance, speak of him as though they had lost a near and dear associate. There are about fifty of his old officers in the city, beginning with Secretary Cox, and going down through Senators Warner and Schurz to Garfield, Slocum, Negley, Coburn, Beatty, Ketcham, Shanks, and others in high positions, and these will meet to-morrow to take suitable action in regard to his brave and precious memory. General Sherman has issued a touching and characteristic order, and throughout army circles there are notable and beautiful signs of high regard and unselfish devotion. The great soldier was endeared to the people no less than to his old comrades in arms, and in some way this love and admiration will find expression honorable to the country he nobly served, and our common humanity, for whose interests he stood as such a royal champion.

THE TEXAS BILL.

The Texas bill got through the Senate without debate, but not without provoking some hard feeling among Senators. It came over from the House, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee on the 18th inst., prior to which time that committee has had but one meeting, and then only part of its members were present. The Senate had under debate the Georgia bill and case of General Ames, both from that committee, and its members thought there was no occasion for bringing in further business. Moreover, at the caucus of last week, there was talk of the Texas bill, but no one manifested a desire for an immediate report. Mr. Trumbull, in response to inquiries, yesterday, said the committee would take it up at its meeting on Thursday, and probably report it that day; but some Senators, and, notably, several of those who have delayed action on the Georgia question, suddenly got a notion that there was urgent haste for putting this Texas bill through forthwith, and accordingly Mr. Sherman to-day led off in a movement that resulted in taking it out of the committee, when it was at once considered and passed. The question of getting at it produced a good deal of wrangling, in the course of which the Vice President had several chances for enforcing the new rule cutting off debate under certain circumstances. Its operation somewhat took aback a number of Senators who didn't appear to relish the idea of being deprived of a chance to make a speech. The amendment made simply strikes out the proviso declaring that the act shall not affect the original conditions on which Texas was admitted, and to this the House will readily agree. Butler tried to get the bill up as soon as it reached that body, but the Democrats had control of the floor, and he could do nothing but get it referred to the Reconstruction Committee. They will probably report it in the morning and put it through immediately.

SAN DOMINGO.

The San Domingo treaty question occupied the attention of the Senate for rather more than an hour to-day, speeches being made by Mr. Nye in favor and Mr. Patterson in opposition to ratification. Mr. Nye is for getting all the West India Islands, and spoke of them as holding the same relation to our country as the outposts of an army hold to the main body of troops. He avowed himself strongly for the Monroe doctrine, and called on the Foreign Relations Committee to come forward in its defence and support. Mr. Patterson had the floor for less than half an hour, delivering a forcible and scholarly speech, somewhat in the same line as that of Mr. Schurz, already reported. Casserly will speak next, and oppose ratification. The President has not yet advised the Senate of any extension in the time for action, but the understanding among members is that he has the consent of Baez for ratification at any time this spring. There is no telling, therefore, when a vote will be reached. The belief that the new Senators from Texas will support the treaty was one of the strong reasons behind the movement for the immediate admission of that State, and the indications are that those from Mississippi and the new Senators from Georgia will be brought in soon under the same belief. It may as well be understood at once that the President does not mean to be beaten in the issue this treaty raises, and he will carry his point if such a thing is possible.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The National Bank men are here in some force, and quite a delegation of them were to-day, before the Ways and Means Committee. They were Hall, of Boston; Loomis, of New London; Calhoun, of New York; Coleman, of Troy; Judson and Teall, of Syracuse; Clark, of Philadelphia; Norris, of Baltimore; Coyle and Huntington, of Washington; and Medill, Scammon, and Tinkham, of Chicago. The committee was in session two hours and a half, and heard a long argument from Charles B. Hall, President of the Boston National Bank, and briefly one from Thomas Coleman, President of the First National Bank. Secretary Boutwell and Comptroller Hulburd were present, and the Secretary will probably reply in some form to the arguments advanced. The bank men want the committee to take out of the Funding bill the section making it compulsory on banks to take the proposed new bonds, and, if it is not stricken out they think the banks should have relief by a reduction of taxation. They are to have another hearing to-morrow, when Scammon, of Chicago, will speak for the West and Northwest. They have asked the Banking and Currency Committee to give them a hearing also, and for that purpose a special meeting has been called by Mr. Garfield.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The President has a proclamation announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment all ready, and it is reported, and generally believed, that he will sign it as soon as he has approved the Texas bill, and it is, therefore, looked for to-morrow or next day. A story has been circulated that the announcement of ratification, even at this late date, will bring the colored men of Connecticut into the field next week as voters; but a talk to-day with a Senator from that State does not sustain the conclusion, as the local laws have not provided for this contingency. The Congressmen from Missouri, however, say that proper provision has been made in their State, and that, if the proclamation comes out this week, the colored men will vote in the city election next Tuesday.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Income Tax bill got out of the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day with an amendment which provides that the present 5 per cent rate on all incomes, salaries, and dividends shall not only be collected this spring, but also next spring, and after that the rate shall be reduced to 3 per cent. There is not much probability that this bill can be got through, for if there is anything on which the members of the House are resolved, it is in getting rid of the revenue tax as soon as possible.

LOGAN VS. SHERMAN.

The notable thing in the House to-day was Logan's speech on Sherman. He claimed that the General of the Army had personally assailed him in a letter recently published. Whatever the country may think on that point, General Logan is even with him now on the whole account, for no such speech as his has been delivered here for a long time. It held the House to close attention from first to last, and won for Logan hearty applause and congratulations.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A general order from the headquarters of the army announcing the death of General Thomas, gives an account of his life and services, and says the General has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench, and the quality in him which he holds up for the admiration and example of the young is his complete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, when on duty there was an absolute banishment, ... of other desires. He went cheerfully and never asked a personal favor, exemption, or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered. Firm, and of full faith in his cause, he knew it would prevail, and he never sought advancement of rank or honor at the expense of any. Whatever he earned of these were his own, and no one disputed his fame. The very impersonation of honesty, integrity and honor, he will stand to the United States as the beau ideal of the soldier and gentleman. Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief. His wife, who cheered him in the darkest hours of the war, will mourn him now in sadness, chastened by the sympathy of the whole country. The last sad rites due him as a man and a soldier will be paid at Troy, N. Y., on the arrival of his remains, and the friends of his family, and all of his comrades who can be present, are invited there to share in the obsequies. At all military posts and stations flags will be placed at half mast and fifteen guns fired on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning be worn thirty days.

By command of General Sherman.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: John W. Allen, Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio; Melville Martin, Postmaster at Delevan, Wisconsin.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury; Jos. W. Mason, of Arkansas, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia; John Hay, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Madrid; Peter J. Ralph, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Eighth District; Samuel Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, First District.

SAFETY ON STEAM VESSELS.

The bill to provide for the better security of life on board steam vessels, and for other purposes, reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce, differs only in unimportant points from the draft of a bill recommended by the Treasury Department, of which a full abstract was given recently.

BOARD OF TRADE DELEGATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade appeared before the Commerce Committee to-day, and called their attention to certain legislation which would be beneficial to commerce. The committee was headed by Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL BANK MEN AND THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Coleman, of Troy, and Mr. Hall, of Boston, addressed the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, in regard to the Funding bill, their remarks being principally directed toward what is known as the compulsory section, which requires National Banks to exchange their present securities for new ones. They argued that this would not only be virtual repudiation, but break up the banking system by compelling nearly all the banks to withdraw from it, ...

holders, unless some ... way of exemption of taxes deposits.

FALSE ...

There is no foundation ... to-night, of changes in ... the President has ...

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.— ... sented a memorial of ... taken by the government ... referred to the Committee ...

SAFETY ON ...

Mr. CHANDLER, from ... merce, reported a bill to ... curity of life on board steam ...

Mr. CONKLING introduced ... to punish election frauds, ... tee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN, from ... reported a substitute ... declaratory of the intention ... the income tax, which ... through the entire year ... and taxes as are not paid ... said year be collected and ...

Mr. WILSON, from the ... Affairs, reported ... to relinquish the interest of ... tain lands in the city of ...

INDIAN ...

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, ... appointment of a special ... affairs was laid over by ... Vice President.

RESOLUTIONS ...

Mr. Carpenter's resolution ... declaring that the ... should not leave New York ...

Mr. Thurman's resolution ...

The morning hour ... General Ames to be the ...

THE TEXAS ...

Mr. SHERMAN moved ... and all prior orders, for the ... the resolution to discharge ... tee from further considering ...

Mr. SHERMAN replied ...

Both propositions of Mr. ... finally carried; the past ... and prior orders, yeas, 41; ... consideration of the bill, yeas, ... was then taken and read. ...

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN ... that the act shall not affect ... dition and guarantee upon ...

The doors were reopened ...

Mr. CARPENTER called ... United States Senate for ... Texas to resign, ... ing for his successor, ...

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, ... Appropriations, ... the General Deficiency Appropriation ...

RAILROAD ...

Mr. LEWIS called up the ... city of Washington to ... Alexandria and Washington ... Pending its consideration the ...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION CASES.

Mr. PAINE, from the ... reported adversely on the ... resentative-at-Large from ...

Mr. CESSNA made a report ... election case from the ... District of Pennsylvania, ... John Reading, the sitting ... was a seat, and that the ...

Mr. RANDALL presented ... with opposite conclusions.

Mr. CESSNA gave notice ... the matter for second ...

THE TARIFF ...

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice ... to close the general debate ...

LOGAN VS. ...

Mr. LOGAN, rising to a ... said he had some facts ... He then sent to the Clerk's desk ... letter already published, ... Senator Wilson, in criticism ... of the Army, and of Logan's ...

Mr. SLOCUM wanted the ... to understand that ... and that although the staff ... officers, there were five ...

Mr. LOGAN replied that if ... New York would not ... an explanation of that ...

Mr. SLOCUM said he did ...

Mr. LOGAN preferred to ... in the matter, and ...

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, ... that all general debate on ... morrow, at four and a half ... into committee.

The House then went into ... Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE ... the Tariff bill, and was addressed ... SHALL, from the Committee of ... against a protective tariff, ...

Mr. Marshall was ... two hours and a half.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILKINSON addressed ...